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ANTI-MANCHU RISING SPREADS OVER PART OF SOUTHERN CHINA

Revolt in Canton Is Held in Check, but Consuls Will Send European Women to Hongkong for Protection.

FIGHT IN PROVINCES

Three Towns Are Captured by Rebels, Wuchow Being Partly Burned but Fatshan Is Saved by Loyal Troops.

HONGKONG—As the result of the spread of the anti-Manchu rising in Canton through the province of Kwangtung, consuls are arranging today to send a warning that all foreigners should seek safety.

Today's despatches tell of the capture of three of the largest towns in Kwangtung and Kwangsi provinces, Sam-Shui, Wen-Chow and Wuchow, which were sacked and partially burned.

Two hundred rebels perished when Chinese gunboats shelled their ranks.

The railway service from Kowloon toward Canton has been suspended, the rebels being in possession of many points along the line.

One of the hardest fights of the rebellion took place at Fat-shan, where 40 of the imperial troops were slain before the soldiers routed the rebels. The fighting took place at Tung-Shi bridge. The United States gunboat Wilmington is patrolling the river by the Shamen or foreign settlement.

The leader of the rebellion, Wu Sum, has as his chief aide a brigand chief named Luk, who is responsible for most of the looting of captured towns. Luk also led the hordes that seized the Chungtok market to the north and captured Fat-shan.

The anti-Manchu uprising at Canton is spreading to neighboring towns in Kwangtung province. Despatches received today say that the prefect of Shantung has been slain by rebels, that a magistrate has been killed at Sam Shui, on the West river and inland from Canton, and that the town of Fat-shan has been partially burned.

The viceroys of Canton is staying in the admiralty building, which was attacked by several hundred rebels. The latter were repulsed with loss.

HONGKONG—While advices from Canton indicate that the authorities are in control of the outbreak, the large force of soldiers represents an uncertain element. There are 30,000 soldiers within the walls and there is apprehension that many of these would prove dis-

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COLLEGIANS OBSERVE DAY OF STUDENTS AT "WORLD IN BOSTON"

A large proportion of collegians will be in attendance at the "World in Boston" in Mechanics building today, as this is students' day. The students have done considerable to make the affair a success, there being about 500 acting as stewards, or singing in the "Pageant of Darkness and Light," from Harvard, Dartmouth, Brown, Boston University, Wellesley, Radcliffe and other educational institutions.

The students will be welcomed to the exposition this afternoon with a brief address by William E. Huntington, former president of Boston University, delivered from the "midway" platform. Col. E. W. Halford will make the response.

In tableaux hall two plays will be given by Wellesley graduates and one by the Students' Travel Club of Newburyport.

LAUNCH TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYER FOR U. S. SERVICE



(Photo by Harris & Ewing, Wash., D. C.) MISS GEORGIANNA PATTERSON. She was sponsor for torpedo boat destroyer Patterson just launched at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA—The torpedo boat destroyer Patterson was launched from the Cramp shipyard here Saturday. The sponsor for the vessel was Miss Georgianna Patterson of Washington, granddaughter of Commodore Daniel Todd Patterson, for whom the vessel was named. She is the daughter of Rear Admiral Patterson, U. S. N.

MEDIATION TO END ALL STRIKES, SAYS U. S. LABOR OFFICIAL

WASHINGTON—The time is not far distant when strikes will be the exception and mediation the rule in labor disputes, said Charles P. Neill, United States commissioner of labor, today, who as one of the mediators authorized under the Erdman law, has served in more than 50 disputes between employers and employees.

"Thirteen years ago the federal Congress awoke to the fact that a strike was one of the most unfortunate ways to settle labor disputes, and so it did what it could to provide the remedy. It passed an act providing a means of mediation and arbitration in all industrial controversies arising between interstate railways and employees, engaged in train operation," says Dr. Neill's statement, which is copyrighted by the United Press.

"The act was in advance of its time. The first attempt to use its provisions shortly after its passage failed. The next attempt to employ it, made in 1905, was completely successful and through its means alone a strike was terminated. The law has since been successfully used in over 50 cases, and the experiences of the past five years under this act indicate that the time is ripe for a considerable extension of its principles, to embrace all fields of labor and to arrange for mediation and conciliation in all industrial disputes, or for voluntary arbitration where the former two are not successful."

FIGHT RENEWED ON CHARTER BILL BY ONE HUNDRED

To reorganize to fight the Lomasney charter amendments bill in the Legislature, members of the executive committee of 100 will meet in room 320, Tremont building, at 4:30 p. m. today, at the call of Dr. Morton Prince, chairman. It is thought that a large percentage of the membership will be present. Among those expected to speak are Robert Luce, Bernard J. Rothwell, George W. Anderson and Robert Homans.

JOINT BOARD REPORT FOR SUBWAY UNDER BOYLSTON STREET

Railroad and Transit Commission Recommend Construction of Tunnel at a Cost of \$4,700,000.

REJECT RIVERBANK

In a report issued this afternoon by the joint board of railroad commissioners and the Boston transit commission on the proposed east and west subway in Boston, the board favors a route in part under or near Boylston street to the riverbank subway route.

The approximate cost of constructing a two-track subway over this route would be \$4,700,000.

"We find that a route in part under or near Boylston street would be preferable to the Riverbank subway route as a line for an east and west subway," says the report.

"2. A 'general description' of such preferable route would be from an open cut in the reserved space in the center of Commonwealth avenue at its junction with Beacon street by subway under Commonwealth avenue, the Fenway, Newbury street, crossing under Massachusetts avenue, thence passing under private land of the city of Boston to a point under Boylston street, near Hereford street, thence under Boylston street to Tremont street and thence under the Tremont street subway tracks, or adjacent to such tracks on the same level, (Continued on Page Two, Column Four.)

MALDEN MERCHANTS' WEEK STARTS MIDST GAY STREET COLORS

All Malden is in gala garb for Merchants' week, which began today. Stores and public buildings in the business center of the city are a mass of bunting, thousands of electric lights have been strung about the streets and huge banners bid guests a welcome. It is Malden's first big civic celebration since the observance of the city's two hundred and fiftieth birthday a dozen years ago.

To provide entertainment for the hundreds of out-of-town guests during the celebration, band concerts are to be held every day, and there are to be parades and illuminations. The merchants have attractively arrayed their wares to secure the best possible display.

The program for the band concerts is: Tonight, in Malden square; Tuesday afternoon at the corner of Pleasant and Florence streets; Wednesday afternoon at both the above places; Thursday evening at Pleasant and Washington streets; Friday evening in Malden square and Saturday afternoon and evening at several places in the business section.

An automobile parade, which is to be in charge of Representative Alvin E. Bliss, will take place at 3:30 o'clock Friday afternoon and will be formed near Washington, Pleasant and Florence streets. There are to be three divisions, one for runabouts, one for touring cars and one for commercial trucks. Prizes are to be awarded for the best decorations of cars.

CLASSES ARE ADDED FOR NEW FRANKLIN FOUNDATION STUDY

Plans contemplating the opening of regular classes at the Franklin Union for next year four evenings per week and Saturdays, and for the formation of two new classes, were included in the third annual report presented by Walter B. Russell, director, today to the board of managers of the Franklin Foundation, in session at the office of Richard Olney. The two new classes are in special electricity and in "Reading Shop Drawings."

William Endicott resigned as treasurer and member of the board and the secretary was elected treasurer pro tem. The following officers were reelected: President, Richard Olney; vice-president, Nathan Matthews; secretary, James J. Storow.

Attendance during the past year, according to the report, necessitated opening the building for classes an extra evening. Registration shows the following figures: First year, 533; second

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PORTSMOUTH WHARF BURNS. PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—The old Eastern wharf and coal pocket on Noble's island, belonging to the Boston & Maine railroad, was destroyed by fire Sunday. The loss is about \$10,000.

Review of Extra Session of Congress Shows Senate Lagging Far Behind House

WASHINGTON—Congress having just completed the first month of the extra session a summary of the situation today shows: House met 20 days. Senate met 10 days. House in session 95h. 7m. Senate in session 14h. 23m. House organized committees in seven days. Senate committees organized today. House passed four big measures. Senate has passed no important measure.

Bills passed by House provide for: Canadian reciprocity; direct election United States senators; publicity of campaign contributions before election, and reapportionment of Congress districts.

House engaged today in final debate on farmers' free list bill, which will be passed this week.

Senate today preparing for committee work on House bills, which is expected to be slow.

VICE-PRESIDENT OF MEXICO REPUDIATES TALK OFFENDING U. S.

PARIS—Vice-president Corral of Mexico arrived here today and denied that he gave an interview at Santaneda or elsewhere in which he criticized Americans as having formed the revolution in Mexico.

WASHINGTON—There are indications in official circles today that the Mexican trouble may flare up unless something is done to offset the anti-American feeling in Mexico caused by the reported interviews of Ramon Corral, the Mexican Vice-President.

That deep concern for the safety of Americans has been felt at the state department since the Mexican revolution began is now frankly admitted.

EL PASO, Tex.—Francis Carabajal, head of Mexico's government peace commission, is expected to reach here today, when the first meeting with Dr. Francisco Vasquez Gomez, Francisco Madero, Sr., and Jose Pino Suarez, the peace commissioners of the revolutionary party, who were chosen by ballot, on Sunday, will take place.

When Senor Carabajal arrives the insurgents will want to know exactly what powers have been bestowed upon him. Should it develop that he is to be the sole envoy with plenary powers, the insurgents will invest Dr. Gomez with similar credentials; and Francisco Madero, Sr., and Senor Suarez will act in an advisory capacity.

While the resignation of President Diaz is said to be hardly mentioned in the insurrecto demands, the rebels believe that with a majority representation in governmental affairs, the personality of the executive will be of little importance.

MEXICO CITY—Confirmation reached here of the reported negotiations for an armistice in the states of Morelos and Guerrero. It is believed the terms will be signed today at Tlatizaham near the boundary line separating the two states. The week-end special train for Cuernavaca, 75 miles south of the city, was shot up and wrecked by rebels on Saturday night at El Parue, a few miles from its destination. Three passengers and a negro porter were killed and several others were injured. The engineer is missing.

SEARCH FOR GRAY CASE CLUES. WASHINGTON—The police are searching the canals today for further evidence in the case of Dr. William Gray, who was found in Rock creek. Dr. Gray disappeared March 1.

NEWSBOYS IN A SIGHT-SEEING AUTO



Little merchants ready for their trip as guests to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Filene.

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORTS FOR DIRECT SENATOR ELECTIONS

Votes for Adoption of Resolution for Constitutional Amendment Which Has Already Passed House.

HURRYING FREE LIST

Democrats Resume Debate and Will Try to Put the Measure Through Before End of Week.

WASHINGTON—The Senate committee on judiciary ordered a favorable report today for the adoption of the resolution which has passed the House, to submit to the states the constitutional amendment for the election of senators by popular vote.

The Sutherland amendment reserving to the government the power to regulate the elections of senators was defeated by a vote of 6 to 5 in the committee.

The committee then voted 7 to 5 to recommend the adoption of the resolution by the Senate in the form in which it came from the House. It gives control of elections to the states.

The votes for the Sutherland amendment were cast by Clark (Rep., Wyo.), Dillingham (Rep., Vt.), Sutherland (Rep., Utah), Brown (Rep., Neb.), Root (Rep., N. Y.)—3.

Against the amendment were Chilton (Dem., W. Va.), Overman (Dem., N. C.), Culberson (Dem., Texas), Bacon (Dem., Ga.), Cummins (Rep., Iowa), Borah (Rep., Idaho)—6.

The vote on the adoption of the resolution was the same except that Brandegee (Rep., Conn.) was registered against adoption.

Resuming debate today on the farmers' free list, the House is continuing the expeditious transaction of business that has characterized it since the beginning of the special session three weeks ago, and Representative Underwood, the Democratic leader, has shown his desire for prompt action by insisting upon 11 o'clock as the hour for meeting.

While it is probable that the debate will end on Thursday or Friday, and the bill be passed, the Senate still lags.

TWO NEW HAVEN DIRECTORS NAMED

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Official acknowledgment was made today at the offices of the New Haven road that Edward Milligan of Hartford and Francis T. Maxwell of Rockville would be formally elected to the directorate at the next meeting of the board on May 19.

They will replace Augustus May and Arthur E. Clark.

SIXTY NEWSBOYS ARE THE GUESTS OF E. A. FILENE

About 60 members of the Boston Newsboys Club were entertained on Sunday by Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Filene at their home in Weston. About 50 of the boys left at 10:15 a. m. in a chartered sight-seeing automobile from the club headquarters in Tremont street.

Ten of the boys left earlier, going by trolley to Waverley Oaks and walking from there to Weston. In charge of the party were Philip Davis, juvenile supervisor of the school committee; A. I. Peckham, attorney for the club; E. A. Curran, superintendent of the club, and John O'Reilly, instructor of athletics.

Various forms of recreation were enjoyed by the boys on the grounds about the Filene home. A luncheon was served in the afternoon and the party arrived in Boston again early in the evening.

APPOINT BOSTON MAN SECRETARY IN WASHINGTON



GUY C. EMERSON. Former street chief just made private secretary in the treasury department.

WASHINGTON—Guy C. Emerson of Boston was appointed private secretary to James F. Curtis, assistant secretary of the treasury, today, succeeding E. P. Currier, resigned.

Mr. Emerson recently retired as superintendent of streets in Boston, and since then has been consulting engineer to the Boston finance commission.

BANGOR ANNOUNCES THAT IT NEEDS NO HELP FROM OUTSIDE

BANGOR, Me.—With scores of sister cities standing by ready to render any kind of assistance deemed necessary Mayor Mullen today declared: "We can take care of our own." Though crushed for the moment by the worst fire in Maine in nearly half a century, New England pride asserted itself and the sun was up no sooner today than plans for home relief were under way.

At noon the best figures available showed the property loss was upward of \$5,000,000; one-third of the town has been devastated. Two are known to have perished and fully 2000 men, women and children are homeless. The relief work is being rushed with all speed possible, Mayor Mullen keeping the city under martial law and ordering that shelter and food for the homeless be the first concern of the citizens, leaving the clearing away of debris for a future duty.

Armed guards patrol the fire zone as a precaution against looting, but there has been little disorder. One of the unique features of the fire was that practically all the people who were burned out are well-to-do, the fire being under control before it reached the tenement district.

In reply to Mayor Mullen's early appeal for aid, messages of condolence and assuring the city of financial help came pouring into the city. The relief work progressed so rapidly the executive became convinced that the citizens would be able to handle the situation without aid from the outside and he issued the following statement:

"Bangor will get its breath and courage, and then we will go right at building."

(Continued on Page Two, Column One.)

BOSTON MAYOR OFFERS TO AID

Mayor John F. Fitzgerald Sunday night sent a telegram to Mayor Mullen of Bangor in which he said:

"Can Boston do anything? We stand ready to do anything and everything in our power."

Mayor Fitzgerald got into communication with the Boston & Maine railroad officials and was prepared to ship any fire apparatus or any number of men that could be used at Bangor.

Rain coming on at midnight helped check the flames and shortly after that hour Mayor Mullen telegraphed his thanks to Mayor Fitzgerald and said that the fire was under control.

DEFENSE BEGINS IN GLOVER CASE

In the hearing before Judge Hammond in the supreme court at East Cambridge in the contest of the will of Clarence F. Glover, the counsel for the contestants, four brothers of Glover, rested their case today.

The counsel for the will of which Samuel S. Elmore is executor, immediately opened their defense.

Mr. Elmore testified that he had no talk with Mrs. Glover with reference to the will from the time Mr. Glover first spoke of it until after it was drawn.

REPORT FAVORABLE ON COMMISSION FOR CITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Bill for Charter Before Legislature Provides for Board of Five to Supervise Civic Affairs.

CHAIRMAN AS MAYOR

Departments of Administration, Works, Finance and Public Property—School Board of Five.

The legislative committee on cities favorably reported in the Massachusetts Senate this afternoon a bill providing for a new charter for Cambridge. The charter provides for the commission form of government.

According to the provisions of the bill there are to be five supervisors to be elected at large, who will form the city council or commission. The chairman of the council is to be known as the supervisor of administration and ex-officio mayor. The other supervisors will have charge of public works, finance, health and public property. The mayor will receive an annual salary of \$5000, the other four supervisors \$4000 each.

There are to be five members of the school committee, elected from three districts. The school committeemen and the supervisors will be the only elective officers of the city.

There were three dissenters among the committeemen from a favorable report on the bill, Senator Lomasney and Representatives Leonard and Doyle.

Bill for More Judges

A bill to increase the number of the associate judges of the superior court from 24 to 27 was favorably reported today by the Senate committee on ways and means.

Committees Report

In the Legislature this afternoon the following committee reports were received in the House: Counties, a bill authorizing Middlesex county to purchase land and construct a building for the third district court; metropolitan affairs, a bill authorizing certain cities and towns to fund their indebtedness on account of the Charles river basin; water supply, a bill authorizing the city of Quincy to borrow \$200,000 for water supply purposes; metropolitan affairs, a bill providing for an outlet for the sewage of the cities of Malden and Everett into the north metropolitan sewer system.

Mr. Flanagan of Worcester introduced on leave two bills to further regulate the conduct of houses of correction, based upon the recent investigation in Worcester county. One provides that prisoners shall be given outdoor exercise and be employed upon farm land as far as possible.

The committee on rules, after giving a hearing today thereon, reported against admission of all of the bills before it, including the bill introduced by Mayor Fitzgerald to permit the city of Boston to employ Joseph O'Kane in its clerical service.

GRAND JURY REPORT IN THE SHAW CASE IS DECLARED IMPROPER

Judge Stevens of the superior court today informed District Attorney Pelletier that he would make no further order in regard to the report of the grand jury last month in the case of Francis C. Welch, Quincy A. Shaw and Robert F. Herriek, on which there is entry of "no bill."

The report will not be made public and Mr. Pelletier went to him on behalf of the grand jury to find out why the report would not be disclosed. The judge told him to tell the jurors that he and other justices regarded the report as improper; that the grand jury went beyond its bounds, in his opinion; that it should return an indictment or a no bill. The grand jury had no right to make reference to certain persons not under investigation. So its recommendation will be on the secret files. Mr. Pelletier went into the grand jury room later.

ENFORCE A QUIET MAY DAY IN PARIS

PARIS—The presence of thousands of extra troops in Paris today prevented any disturbance by the laboring classes. The city was quieter than on any May day in years. The soldiers kept the crowds constantly on the move.

MADRID—Troops and civil guards are patrolling the principal cities of Spain today to prevent the threatened May day labor gatherings. The population here is incensed over the arrest of several labor leaders.

The crusade for clean journalism grows stronger each day, because its advocates tell others of its achievements and victories.

PASSING THE MONITOR ALONG TO OTHERS IS A SURE SIGN OF COOPERATION IN THIS WORK

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If you are looking for employment, or
for an employee
The Monitor offers you an opportunity
to supply your need without the
expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT
WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED.

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Street.....
City..... State.....
CUT ON THIS LINE

State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above
coupon, properly filled out. The above coupon must be
attached to insure insertion.

IT WILL BE RUN FREE ONE WEEK ON THE CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank
and mail direct to The Christian Science
Monitor, Boston, Mass.
The Christian Science Monitor is
read in every city in America.

BANGOR ANNOUNCES THAT IT NEEDS NO HELP FROM OUTSIDE

(Continued from Page One.)

ing again. We are going to find out first how many there are in the city who are without homes, and then we will begin to clean up and open the streets.

"I have received offers of help from Boston, Portland, Rockland and other cities, but I believe that we are going to be able to take care of our own unfortunate ones without their aid. We shall not accept any aid until we find that it is absolutely necessary."

Tents are being thrown up in the parks and open places, and food and clothing are being distributed.

During the morning it was announced that sufficient food had been received on the relief trains to insure all of the homeless getting two meals today. Mayor Mullen called a general conference of the leading men of the town and the task of devising a comprehensive plan for relief was begun. There seems to be no lack of funds, thousands of dollars having been subscribed to the relief fund already.

To aid the police in the protection of the little heaps of furniture and clothing saved from the fire by individual householders, the local company of militia was ordered out for patrol and guard duty. The militiamen patrolled the burned district and effectively prevented all attempts at looting the ruins. The destruction of church and other public buildings made the housing of the homeless more difficult.

The Bangor patrols of the boy scouts and those from nearby towns came in for much praise today for their manly conduct in offering their service to Mayor Mullen. The youngsters were found available for messenger service and caring for women and children, and performed with credit the duties assigned to them.

Many tales of heroism were related today. Several telegraph operators remained at their keys with the flames only 50 feet away and in the telephone exchange 40 girls worked with haste, while across the street the flames were shooting toward the building in which they sat. Not until ordered by the manager did the 40 reluctantly march to safety. A moment later the exchange was in flames.

Food and clothing are already beginning to arrive and the authorities hope to have the homeless temporarily taken care of by night.

A blow to the state as well as city was sustained in the destruction of the public library where there was stored the Historical Society's famous collection of books, one that can never be replaced.

The speed with which outside cities and the railroads worked to bring aid to the community was the object of commendation today. Perhaps the most remarkable instance was the run made by the Portland firemen, whose apparatus was whisked up to Bangor, a distance of 135 miles, in less than 200 minutes.

Loss About \$5,000,000

An inventory of the situation today shows a property loss estimated at about \$5,000,000. A large portion of the business section of the east side of the city is in waste, including many business blocks, six churches and probably 200 residences. The fire raged for over seven hours and was not checked until after midnight when rain and a change of wind brought it under control.

Mayor Mullen this morning sent out the following appeal:

"The situation is worse than anybody can realize. More than 200 dwellings have been destroyed and their occupants rendered homeless. Although most of these are people of means, their present need is great. At the same time many are absolutely destitute as a result of the fire.

The two who perished were John M. Scribner of Brewer, a fireman, who perished in the collapse of the Morse-Oliver block, and George Abbot of

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.
BOSTON—Montgomery & Stone.
CASTLE SQUARE—"End of the Bridge."
COLONIAL—"The Arcadians."
GLOBE—"The Virginian."
HOLLY—"Reluctance of Sunnybrook Farm."
B. F. KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
MAJESTIC—"The Prince of Pilsen."
SHUBERT—"Ann Boyd."
TREMONT—Richard Carle.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2:30 o'clock, "La Bohème," Aborn opera company.

Brewer, who was struck by a chimney. Several firemen are still missing.

Hardly a person in the city slept during the night and thousands were homeless. Nearly all the refugees walked the streets and this morning found themselves hungry, as practically all the restaurants were destroyed. Already public spirit is asserting itself, and the stouter hearted are looking to the rebuilding of the city.

During the night the light rain that had helped check the progress of the fire had continued to sprinkle the ruins, and only in a few isolated spots did the flames break out anew, but these outbreaks were not serious. The rain, while doing a large share in saving the rest of the city from destruction, made the lot of the homeless an unpleasant one.

Communication with the outside world is greatly hampered by the fact that the wires are down in many places, but as rapidly as possible this is being repaired. Within an hour after the fire destroyed the telephone exchange, driving 40 operators from the building, a new switchboard was ordered from New York. This arrived here this morning and was immediately installed outside the fire area, so that some semblance of service was possible by noon.

The principal buildings burned include the Morse-Oliver building, the Sterns building, the postoffice and custom house building, Norombega building, Windsor hotel, Bangor high school, First Baptist church, First Universalist church, St. John's Episcopal church, Central Congregational church and parish house, First Parish church and the Jewish synagogue.

Starts in Hay Shed

The fire started in the hay shed of J. Frank Green on Broad street, and within an incredibly short space of time was sweeping through the city in a northwesterly direction.

Before the fire was under control both sides of Exchange street, from York to State, both sides of State street from Kenduskeag stream to Broadway, a considerable part of Central and Franklin streets, nearly all of Park street and Harlow street was in ruins, and the flames had made inroads on nearly a mile into the residential section of Broadway, including French and Center streets.

In its pathway were banks, office buildings, the public library and other structures, all of which were reduced to ashes. The city was soon shut off from telephonic communication by the burning of the central office of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, and calls for aid to Portland, Lewiston and Augusta were sent out by the wire chief of the company, who climbed a pole and cut in on a trunk line. The telegraph companies' offices were both burned during the early stages of the conflagration, but later they established temporary offices outside of the fire zone and communication was resumed.

City Hall Escapes

One of the few buildings to escape destruction was the city hall. This was in the direct path of the fire, but in some way the flames leaped over it and it was hardly scorched. The city hall stands at the junction of Broad, State and Hammond streets, and at this point the flames crossed the Kenduskeag and continued on both sides.

By this time the Bangor firemen were absolutely helpless and many people fled from the city, believing the entire city doomed. Later in the evening dynamite was again resorted to and although a score of buildings were blown up the flames marched on. The county jail was in the path of the fire, and the warden prepared for instant removal of his charges, but before the fire reached the prison a shift in the wind, light rain and fresh fire-fighters had checked the blaze.

Householders Move Out

At 10:30 the fire raged as fiercely as at any time since it started. Throughout the city householders were moving their effects beyond the town limits. The roads leading into the country were filled with refugees afoot and traveling in all descriptions of vehicles. For a time they stood silently watching the fire and then some of them bivouacked on the outskirts of the town, building bonfires with which to keep warm. When dawn came today these camps were still to be seen, but few had slept, the homeless walking disconsolately through the streets about the burned area.

In the meantime six churches, over 200 dwellings, the public library, postoffice, several hotels, University of Maine law school and a score of business buildings had been destroyed. Everything worked against the firemen in the

fight against the flames. First it was the wind and then the failure of the lighting system. The city was plunged into darkness relieved only by the red glare of the conflagration, throwing the work of protecting the unburnt area into confusion. Sparks sailed across the stream dividing the city into two districts and soon there was a double line of fire sweeping through the city.

The appeals for aid met ready response. Shortly after 7 o'clock the first outside apparatus arrived and as the fire fighters continued to arrive some remarkable railroad runs were recorded.

Bangor a Lumber Center

Bangor, is a city of about 25,000 inhabitants, the third largest in the state, and is important as a manufacturing town, port of entry and a lumber center. It is situated 60 miles from the Atlantic ocean, at the head of navigation on the river Penobscot.

Logs from the forests of northern Maine are floated down the Penobscot by millions of feet every year, and there delivered to the sawmills. In old days Bangor was an important shipbuilding point, and some of the fastest of the famous tea clippers came from its yards. It even exported ships to England for the China trade.

On the opposite bank of the Penobscot is the town of Brewer, connected with Bangor by a fine bridge 1300 feet long. The Bangor Theological Seminary, founded by the Congregationalists in 1816, is a well known institution. The city had 19 churches before the fire destroyed seven of them. Its custom house is built of granite at a cost of \$201,755 and its public library contains nearly 50,000 volumes. In addition it has a city hall, court house and Y. M. C. A. building. The principal hotels are the Bangor house, the Penobscot Exchange, Bangor Exchange and the Windsor.

The first permanent settlement was made in Bangor in 1709 by Jacob Busswell, a soldier, hunter, boat builder and cooper. The place at that time was called the Kenduskeag Plantation. Then it was known as Sunbury, and was finally incorporated under its present name in 1834. It is governed by a mayor, elected annually, and a bicameral city council. It owns its own water works and electric light plant.

Many Firms Burned Out

Among the smaller buildings destroyed and the firms burned out were the following: Exchange building, Crosby building, Graham building, Central fire station, Hodgkins & Eiske Co., Fairbanks & Co., Lufkin's candy factory, East Side pharmacy, Scott tea store, Bangor Cigar Manufacturing Company, Chalmers & Tanney studio, Stewart's novelty store, Blacair's jewelry store, Bacon & Robinson, coal, Bangor Savings Bank, Gordon's jewelry store, Glass printing office, F. T. Hall & Co., grocers, John F. Woodman & Co., Stickney & Babcock, coal, W. J. Lary, clothing, W. H. Salley, clothing, Garrity & Co., photo supplies, Benoit-Lataneau Clothing Company, O. C. Bean, newsdealers, Kane's restaurant, Brown & White, carriages, Paul Martini, fruit, Morse Furniture Company, Keith's theater, C. S. Preble's drug store, Rice & Tyler, pianos, I. O. F. lodges, Morse sale stables, American Express stables, Penobscot Machine Company, Bangor & Aroostook offices, Tyler, Fogg & Co., bankers, A. M. Robinson, drugs, Finnegan Bros.

Today is "visiting day" on board the new Cunard Franconia, which is tied up at her berth at East Boston, and up to 1 p. m. an estimated total of 2500 people had visited her. Sightseers began to arrive at 10 a. m., and the man at the gang-plank estimated that about 1000 arrived every hour.

At noon tomorrow the vessel will sail for Queenstown and Liverpool via Fishguard, on her return trip with about 125 saloon, 150 second cabin and 300 steerage passengers.

CITY OF MEMPHIS READY TO SAIL

After undergoing repairs the steamer City of Memphis will resume her sailings under command of Captain Hammond between Boston and Savannah, Ga., tomorrow.

The steamer City of Atlanta will return to the New York service.

NEW YORK FIRE CHIEF RETIRES.

NEW YORK—Edward F. Croker relinquished his office as chief of the New York fire department today. John Kenlon, deputy chief, has assumed the duties of acting chief.

DISCUSS CHILD WELFARE.

WASHINGTON—The relation of the church and child welfare was discussed today by the national congress of mothers and parent-teachers associations.

JOINT BOARD REPORT FOR SUBWAY UNDER BOYLSTON STREET

(Continued from Page One.)

to a terminus at or near the present Park street station.

"4. We find that such change of route of constructing a two-track subway on such route, with stations at Massachusetts avenue, at Copley square, and at or near the corner of Boylston and Tremont streets, together with enlargement of the present Boylston street and Park street stations, as made up by the chief engineer of the Boston Transit commission, amounts to the sum of \$4,200,000; if instead of building below the present Tremont street subway between Boylston and Park streets, the new subway is located near the surface of the Common, west of the present subway, it is estimated that the above cost would be reduced to about \$4,300,000.

"These figures compare with an estimated cost of constructing the Riverbank subway, as made by the same engineer, of \$3,700,000. The basis upon which estimates are prepared is explained below.

"3. We find that the construction of a subway at the present time on such a route would not interfere with the future proper development of the transportation system within the metropolitan district, but would on the contrary be entirely consistent with such development.

"4. We find that such change of route at the present time from the route determined by or under chapter 573 of the acts of the year 1907, namely, the Riverbank subway route, would not result in such delay in the completion of said tunnel and subway as would be inconsistent with the public welfare."

The report is signed by Walter Perley Hall, chairman, George W. Bishop and Clinton White of the railroad commission, and George F. Swain, Josiah Quincy and James B. Noyes, secretary of the transit commission. Horace G. Allen dissented and filed a minority report. George G. Crocker, on account of interest, did not vote with the joint board on this resolve.

DELAWARE BACK FROM GOOD RUNS

The battleship Delaware is back at the Charlestown navy yard. She arrived here Sunday morning after a successful standardization test at the Rockland trial course. The ship was given a 24-hour speed test and averaged 21.9 knots. This showing is considered remarkable in view of the fact that no preparation had been made for the test.

Tuesday the Delaware will leave for New York and later will go to England to represent the United States at the coronation.

CITY OFFICIALS GO TO CHICAGO

Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works, left Boston today in company with Frederick Fay, deputy commissioner, for Chicago, where they will study bridge construction.

CHANDLER WILL CASE APPEALED.

An appeal was entered in the supreme court today by Richard J. Burton, executor of the will of Arthur C. Chandler, from the allowance of a claim of \$11,307 of Camille Weidenfeld of New-York against the estate. The claims allowed amounted to \$76,690 and those disallowed to \$42,905.

LEWIS NOMINATION REFERRED.

WASHINGTON—The nomination of William H. Lewis of Boston, to be assistant to the attorney general, was referred by the Senate judiciary committee today to a sub-committee consisting of Senators Roots, Sutherland and Bacon.

THE REV. D. BROWNE PASSES ON.

The Rev. Donald Browne passed on today at his home, 31 Wolcott street, Malden. He was educated in London for the British civil service and served as judge on the coast of Labrador before being ordained 12 years ago.

STRIKE IN PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—A strike of all the Pennsylvania railroad shop men in the western Pennsylvania district was called this morning. Labor officials state that 10,000 men will lay down their tools during the day.

MAYOR TAKES UP U. S. REPORT OF SHORT WEIGHTS IN BOSTON

As a result of a report made by the bureau of commerce and labor in Washington that Boston's department of weights and measures is inefficient and that scales in this city are off in many cases, Mayor Fitzgerald held a conference with Sealer of Weights and Measures Charles S. Woolley in the former's office today. The outcome of the conference was that the mayor decided to appoint more men for Mr. Woolley's department and he also said that he would immediately write to Washington to ascertain where and by whom the data in regard to Boston's weights and measures department were based.

Mr. Woolley declared that the data on which the report is based was collected by the federal authorities two years ago and is unfair and declares that the conditions described do not obtain today.

The filing by the government of its findings had led to the belief that the state would take some action on the matter. This will not be the case, it is said, as the question at issue is without the jurisdiction of the state office, the investigation having been conducted by national authorities.

The worst conditions were encountered in Charlestown, the report says. Of the investigation of the weights and measures conducted by inspectors of the nation bureau in this part of the city the report says in part:

"Only 41 per cent of the scales found in use were correct, while 59 per cent were faulty, a very abnormal percentage. The inaccuracies in more than half the cases were greater than 6 per cent, and one fifth have greater than 9 per cent. Only about 3 per cent of these scales operate against the dealer employing them, the remainder being prejudicial to the customer.

"As in other sections, the dry and liquid measures and weights were more accurate, yet in these classes, also, the percentage of inaccuracy should be greatly reduced by an efficient inspection. Several cases of flagrant violations of the law were noted. One merchant regularly delivered 28 ounces for a quart of beans and a number of packages were found done up averaging this amount, resulting in a shortage of 6.6 per cent on every package delivered.

The report from Washington says that 38 per cent of the scales tested in Boston were found incorrect; that 23 per cent of the liquid measures and 10 per cent of the dry measures were also found incorrect, and that the mistake was in almost all cases in favor of the dealer. It says that "packages seriously short in weight abound here," largely because the city sealer does little work in testing the weight of packages done up ready for delivery.

While the city sealer is said to contend that better enforcement is impossible with the force at his command, the national department reports that the present force is larger in proportion to the population than in any other large city inspected, "and with proper administration it would seem that much more might be accomplished."

The report says that in South Boston the apparatus used is very unsatisfactory.

Continues Tax Inquiry

Governor Foss is to continue his investigation of alleged evasion of taxes with renewed vigor this week, it is said, as the result of information regarding the enforcement of the tax laws which has reached him through the office of the state tax commissioner.

In a statement given out from the executive office, Governor Foss says it appears that the burden of real estate taxation rests with undue weight on the cities and the farm properties of the commonwealth. Property in most of the towns and in the village districts of the agricultural sections is taxed below what it should be, he finds.

The Governor's attention has been called to a statement said to have been made by the city collector of Boston that 130,000 persons annually avoid paying a poll tax.

"The statement says it further appears that in the business districts assessments are relatively lower than in outlying districts, where the majority of the people live. It appears that machinery and merchandise are often undervalued and that there is the greatest inequality in the taxation of this class of property. Livestock, on the other hand, appears to be more fully assessed than merchandise, although here again the assessments are very unequal. Household goods largely escape taxation."

NEW PROBLEMS, OLD RULES

Impressions of Early Days Described by John Hunter Sedgwick.

IN the public library at Concord, Mass., there is a manuscript book, the work of Dr. Edward Jarvis. It consists, as the author tells us, of traditions and reminiscences of that ancient town, and though it is open to the criticism that any work founded partly on traditions must be, it nevertheless gives an impression of early days that is undoubtedly correct. We shall give the reader a few extracts from this manuscript that he may see for himself what it is like. These reminiscences are, to be sure, of Concord, but they sound the tenor of things as they were in New England towns 75 or more years ago.

Dr. Jarvis tells us that owing to the lack of money, i. e., currency and specie, barter and trading were common in the shops of Concord in the eighteenth century and the first quarter of the nineteenth. Credit was well very lax; "A large portion of the people had accounts at the stores, which were frequently allowed to run to the end of the year. The mechanics were subject to the same custom of giving credit for much of their work and manufactures and got their pay at the year's end, or even allowed a further delay." The writer tells us that often the farmer could not find a ready market for his surplus crops and with them paid for his supplies bought at the shops. He tells us that physicians settled once a year with farmers' families and then collected what they could. We are further told that farmers and mechanics used to pay their workmen at irregular intervals and then at the end of the period of employment they would pay the balance, "if they could." Dr. Jarvis goes on to tell us that ministers were in the habit of paying some of their bills with orders on the town treasury against their salary already earned, "which the town treasurer had not been able to pay."

The whole population were more or less hampered by the lack of ready money; there seems to have been plenty of work but the circulating medium was lacking to give it fruit. Dr. Jarvis' father "at his place of business always had money and needed it only when he made his monthly remittance to merchants of whom he bought in Boston." Mr. Jarvis was a kindhearted man and often lent money to customers that needed it; they borrowed small sums, ranging from ninepence to a shilling or a quarter and were in almost all cases scrupulously repaid. He had one customer that was very punctilious; "He came frequently, usually for 25 cents to be paid next week." This he never failed to do, but always Saturday night at 9 o'clock. As Dr. Jarvis' father continued in business until 1832, we can put the approximate date when these transactions were part of the social economy in New England.

Dr. Jarvis's notes remind us that the "bee" was simply a form of cooperation; the bee, "in allusion to the social character of the insect" was used for more than one purpose, as for example, what

Dr. Jarvis calls the "minister's wood bee." Through his settlement, the minister obtained the right to have his fuel supplied from the town "wood lot," a right analogous to the hearth-bots of the common law. As was natural, it often happened that he could not cut it and get it in himself, and the neighbors and parishioners combined to do the work for him. Later, the minister surrendered this right for a certain specified quantity of fuel which the town bound itself to provide. Of a like nature were the apple bees; when a housewife had it in view to provide a large quantity of apple sauce or dried apples for the year's supply, she called the neighbors together and all piled apples, some acquiring a profound skill in this useful art. Then there were quiltings, huskings and raisings.

As to the last of these, Dr. Jarvis says that in the beginning of the country house timbers were large and heavy and speaks of a house near him in Dorchester in which the lower beams were 14 inches by 12. The carpenter would prepare the frame and separate parts, but his ordinary force was not equal to lifting the heavy stuff to its place. Therefore the neighbors were called in and "the appeal was cordially met." When the frame was raised into position and fastened, the owner would entertain his helpers with modest refreshments. Dr. Jarvis tells how he himself helped at Cyrus Hubbard's raising in 1817 and handed the wooden pins to the men to drive into the frame. The same system of cooperation was employed in breaking open the roads after a heavy snow storm. Beginning at the distant farms, the farmers would take their oxen and with their sleds turned upside down with ploughs at each side would fall in one after another and converge upon the village. "These working processions all came to the center by every road, from every quarter and thus opened the paths to all the parts of the town." Dr. Jarvis says that these forms of cooperation no longer obtain but their place is taken by better and less expensive methods. He was a man advanced in years when he wrote the following words, but their hope and good sense are worth transcribing here: "The world's work is now as well and completely done as ever and people, both individually and socially, are as happy and more prosperous, and are loving, generous and ready to aid in distress, poverty and sickness whenever these shall present themselves in any family or neighborhood."

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In SILVER and CUT GLASS
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Next Hovey's Retail

BAY STATE LOSS IN BANGOR FIRE

Massachusetts fire insurance companies losses as the result of the Bangor, Me., fire were small. The largest losses are said in the insurance district to fall on the New York companies. The Massachusetts Fire & Marine Insurance Company did not lose a dollar.

The Massachusetts fire insurance companies are the Boston Insurance Company, Old Colony Insurance Company, Springfield Fire Insurance Company and the Massachusetts Fire & Marine Insurance Company.

NEW FIRE CHIEF IN SAUGUS.

SAUGUS, Mass.—Clayton W. Reese, the new fire chief, is in command of the department here today, assisted by three selectmen, Charles D. Fluke, George Quarby and John H. Parker.

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Renovating and
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Metal
Weather
strips
Boots
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11 BRIMFIELD ST., BOSTON.

Are You to Travel?

The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about summer resorts, write us whether you wish sea, mountain or inland locations, and price you wish to pay. We will submit a list of resorts, and when you make your selection, we will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired. Hotel and Travel Department THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Boston, Mass.

Leading Events in Athletic World

ENGLISH CRICKET SEASON'S OPENING DRAWS THOUSANDS

Beginning Today the Bat Replaces the Football in British Sportsmen's Favor—Various Matches Scheduled

COUNTY MATCHES

(Special to the Monitor.)

LONDON—It is difficult to say which of the two games, cricket or football, is the most popular in England. Judging from the crowds of North countrymen who travel to London to witness one of the "cup ties," one is inclined to think that the latter game arouses the most enthusiasm among the thousands who assemble to applaud the efforts of one side or the other.

With the advent of spring, however, the football gives place to the cricket bat throughout the land, whether on the village green, the public parks, or county cricket grounds. The season begins to-day, and promises to be full of interest. Though there are not any very big matches this season, there are to be test matches, the visit of the All-Indian team, the gentlemen and players matches, also the usual intervarsity match between Oxford and Cambridge, and last but not least, the county championship under the new method of scoring.

The test match trials, called "Possibles and Probables," will consist of three matches, June 1-3 at Sheffield, June 20, etc., at Lords, and Aug. 28 at Manchester, and they will have reference to the selection of players for the English eleven in the triangular tournament of 1912, when Australia and South Africa also compete.

The All-Indian team under the captaincy of the maharajah of Patiala will play 21 or 22 matches, including fixtures with Oxford and Cambridge universities, Kent, Surrey, Yorkshire, Scottish counties, etc.

The gentlemen and players will, as usual, play their matches at the Oval, Lords, and Scarborough, the dates being respectively July 6, etc., July 10, etc., and Sept. 7, etc.

Of the Oxford and Cambridge teams more will be said when term begins, and when it is definitely known who will be in residence. Two young cricketers, however, who have already made their name in county cricket are up at Oxford as freshmen and should be a great asset. These are F. H. Knott, the Rugby "blue," and J. P. F. Campbell.

As regards county cricket it may be well to state the new rule governing the calculation of points in the championship. It is as follows: "Five points shall be scored for a win in a completed match. Should the match be not completed the side leading on the first innings shall score three points. In the event of a tie the points shall be divided. Matches in which no result on the first innings shall have been attained shall not be included in the table of results."

As regards the individual counties: Kent, as the leaders last year, ought to do well. They will again have Dr. Dillion as captain, and will be able to rely on much the same side as last year, although it is rumored that K. L. Hutchings, their most brilliant batsman, may be unable to play regularly. They are, however, a county with great resources in the matter of players.

Surrey, who were the runners-up to Kent last year, have secured the services of the old Harrovian, M. C. Bird, as captain, and they should do well. Yorkshire are expected to do better this year, in spite of the definite retirement of their famous captain, Lord Hawk. E. J. Radcliffe will succeed him, and as Rhodes and Denton have not spent the winter cricketing in Africa, as they did in 1909-10, they will start fresh. Of the other counties Middlesex, Lancashire and Nottingham ought to make a good bid for first place. Of the 16 counties competing last year all are expected to enter again this year, and all that is now required to insure a successful season is some fine and warm weather.

MAINE CLASS MEET TOMORROW.
ORONO, Me.—The interschool track games of the University of Maine will be held tomorrow and Wednesday afternoon, seven events to be run off on each of these days. This meet will serve to pick the team to meet Colby Saturday, and the other Maine colleges on May 13. The squad is one of the largest in the history of the college and from the entries it may easily be seen that Maine should be well represented this year.

YALE CREW HEADS AT HARVARD.
Capt. Eliot Frost of the Yale varsity crew and John Kennedy, the veteran Yale coach, have been the guests of the Harvard boat club for the past two days and have watched the work of the crimson oarsmen with a great deal of interest.

BASEBALL TUESDAY
WASHINGTON
AMERICAN LEAGUE
HUNTINGTON AVENUE
First 8:30, 2nd 8:00, 3rd 7:30
WRIGHT & DITSON, 344 Washington Street; HERRICK'S, Copley Square.

DETAILS OF THE HARMSWORTH CUP DEFENDERS OUT

Dixie IV. Expected to Make 55 Miles an Hour—Engines to Develop 500 Horsepower.

During the elimination trial races on Huntington bay, Aug. 16, 17 and 19, to select a team of three defenders to meet the English challengers for the British international cup, known as the Harmsworth trophy, one of the boats which is sure to cause much interest is the Dixie.

A syndicate composed of Commodore H. H. Melville of the Motor Boat Club of America, Frederick K. Burnham and August Hecksher, is building the Dixie IV. She was designed by Tams, Lemore & Crane of New York, and is a hydroplane a few inches short of 40 feet over all, 7 feet beam and will be propelled by two Crane motors of eight cylinders each, the diameter being 7 1/2 inches and stroke of the same size. The hull is being built of double-planked mahogany, and the boat will be fitted with Monal metal propellers. The engines will develop between 500 and 600 horsepower and are expected to show a speed of 55 miles an hour.

Details of the other boats building for the elimination trials were announced recently. Heretofore the owners and designers had kept the engine and hull information secret, but work on the prospective defenders has advanced to such an extent that Commodore Melville decided to give out the principal details.

Albert E. Smith is having an Elopaine built by the Electric Launch Company of Bayonne, N. Y. Although the planking has just begun, her lines denote the best of seaworthy qualities and unusual stability, so important in boats of this class, and she will develop a speed of better than 50 miles an hour. She will be named the Yankee, and will be a shade under 40 feet, about 7 feet beam, and with two 300 horsepower 8-cylinder Standard engines of special design.

The same company is heavily ready to launch a Fauber hydroplane for Rear Commodore J. Stuart Blackton of the Motor Boat Club of America. She will be christened the Vita II, and will be 39 feet 11 inches on deck, 6 feet 6 inches beam, and will be fitted with two engines and twin screws developing 500 horsepower. The Vita II will be of the multiple-step type, and the designer is figuring on 60 miles an hour.

Commodore Blackton is also having a semi-displacement type of boat built for the elimination trials in case the Vita II does not come up to expectations. The other craft will be called the Vita, and is being constructed by the Emerson Company of Alexandria, Va., from original lines. She will have triple screws, 400-horsepower, and will measure 32 feet over all and 5 feet 6 inches beam.

In partnership with Mr. Hecksher, Commodore Melville is having a second boat built, which will be named the New Nameless. The Atkinson-Wheeler Company has the contract, and in a few days she will be ready for her preliminary trials. The Messrs. Tams have designed and are building a modified type of hydroplane for Thomas L. Chesebrough, who, however, wishes the details of power equipment and hull kept secret for a short time. She probably will be given the name of Restless II.

BARRY DEFENDS SCULLING TITLE

LONDON—Ernest Barry, English champion sculler, retained his title today in a match with William Albany, defeating the latter in a well rowed race over the 4 1/2-mile course from Putney to Mortlake.

Barry owed his victory to his superior condition. He won the toss and chose the Surrey side of the river, which gave him a big advantage. Despite this, however, Albany was in the lead from two lengths all the way to Hamersmith, halfway point on the course. Here Barry drew up on even terms, but Albany quickly resumed the lead. The challenger rowed himself out within the next mile and Barry soon drew away, winning by five lengths. His time was 23m. 2s.

More than 50,000 persons lined the course. The weather was perfect, but the river was rough in spots.

COUNT BUYS NEW YORK ESTATE.
PHILADELPHIA—Count Auguste S. de Bergame de Paris has completed negotiations for the purchase of the Parke, an estate at Tuxedo Park, N. Y. The price paid was \$62,000.

PENNSYLVANIA RELAY WINNERS—1911

100-yard dash—Martin, Notre Dame.....1:01.5a.
120-yard hurdles—Chalmers, Yale.....1:34.5a.
High jump—Burck, Pennsylvania.....6ft. 2in.
Broad jump—Wasson, Notre Dame.....23ft. 3in.
Pole vault—Gardner, Cornell.....22ft. 3in.
16-lb. shot—Horne, Michigan.....45ft. 4in.
16-lb. hammer—Tully, Dartmouth.....143ft. 8in.
Discus throw—Phillbrook, Notre Dame.....127ft. 6in.

RELAY RACES.

One-mile (high schools)—Pascia, N. J.....3m. 40s.
One-mile (high schools)—Phillips Central Mass.....3m. 35s.
One-mile (high schools)—Steele, Pa.....3m. 35s.
One-mile (high schools)—Media, Pa.....3m. 42s.
One-mile (college)—Fordham.....3m. 39s.
One-mile (college)—Carleton, Minn.....3m. 39s.
One-mile (college)—Indiana Normal.....3m. 39s.
One-mile (college)—New York Law school.....3m. 34s.
One-mile (college)—Muhlenberg.....3m. 32s.
One-mile (preparatory schools)—Central Institute.....3m. 34s.
One-mile (preparatory schools)—Exeter.....3m. 30s.
One-mile (high schools)—Boston English.....3m. 29s.
One-mile (college)—Chicago.....3m. 28s.
Two-mile (college)—Pennsylvania.....7m. 15s.
Four-mile (college)—Cornell.....17m. 55s.

CHAMPIONSHIPS OF AMERICA.

One-mile (high schools)—Boston English.....3m. 29s.
One-mile (college)—Chicago.....3m. 28s.
Two-mile (college)—Pennsylvania.....7m. 15s.
Four-mile (college)—Cornell.....17m. 55s.

*New records.

BRITISH ENGINEER TELLS ADVANTAGES OF DYNAMOMETERS

A. W. Rogers Emphasizes Their Use, However, as Adjunct Not Substitute for Road Test.

REDUCE TEST COST

In speaking of the dynamometer and the advantages which result from its adoption in reducing the manufacturers' expenses, A. W. Rogers, an English engineer, emphasizes the fact that he is in favor of the wider use of the chassis testing machine, not as a substitute, but as an adjunct to the actual road test.

"It may properly be said that there is no possible test which can be supplied which can entirely take the place of the actual road test," says Mr. Rogers. "But in urging the wider adoption of the dynamometer, I do so on the distinct understanding that it forms an adjunct to and not a substitute for the road test."

At the same time when a particular model has been standardized and all its weak points eradicated there is no real reason why the subsequent road test.

At the same time when a particular model has been standardized and all its weak points eradicated there is no real reason why the subsequent road test need occupy more than an hour or two.

"In my opinion," continues Mr. Rogers, "the road test should be undertaken to test the clutch and brake adjustments, to verify the easy working of the suspension gear, to identify chassis and body noises, to ascertain the correctness of the steering gear and in general to form a final survey of the smooth working of the operating mechanism."

"Such matter as power developed under certain loads, fuel consumption, acceleration, quietness of gears, and general efficiency of the motor and transmission should be settled by the chassis dynamometer, and each chassis should be required to conform to a certain standard before any road test whatsoever is undertaken. It may be urged that the chassis should be sent for a rough test to allow the component parts to 'settle down.'"

"This term is to me very vague in its meaning. If it implies that the bearing of the transmission should have an opportunity of 'running in,' it may be asked why unnecessarily wear out tires in the process? This initial period of 'running in' may be done far more cheaply on the testing machine, on which tire wear is limited to an infinitesimal amount on the rear wheels."

"Again it should not be necessary for a chassis to be driven on the road to find that the rear axle drive is noisy, and for several cut and try adjustments to be made before the correct adjustment is found. This operation can be performed on the testing machine much more accurately and in a fraction of the time."

"A further important advantage is the fact that all portions of the transmission can be closely examined whilst operating under full load if desired, which clearly is impossible on the ordinary road test."

"Coming to the consideration of the apparatus required it is, of course, obvious that the essentials must consist of a set of rollers, upon which the driving wheels of the car may run, such rollers being directly coupled to a means for measuring the torque given off. Unfortunately, however, if this arrangement be rigidly adhered to it means the installation of an absorption dynamometer of large dimensions and corresponding expense, because, of course, it is essential that the dynamometer be large enough to absorb considerable power at low rates of revolution. In other words it is often necessary to absorb 40 or 50 horsepower when the car is on its lowest gear, and consequently the rear wheels revolving not more than about 70 or 80 revolutions per minute."

LUCAS OF EVERETT IS BARRED.

By the rules recently adopted by the Suburban High School Athletic Association, William C. Lucas, one of the star players on last season's Malden high school, who is this year a pupil at Everett high, is barred from playing in a league game. The rule requires a residence in the city from which he plays of six months. The rule will also bar Lucas from playing in the football squad during the first part of the football season, so far as league games are concerned.

College Freshman Who Promises to Develop Into a Great Athlete



ARTHUR W. KOHLER, '14.
Michigan University track team.

RATIONAL GOLF

By JASON ROGERS.

More than two years ago the rules of golf committee recommended that players should not concede puts to their opponents, says the London Times. As far as one can see, this recommendation not only has no effect now, but never did have the slightest effect whatever, and it would appear that the habit of giving puts is too deeply ingrained to be eradicated by anything short of a positive prohibition. It is altogether an anomalous custom, to which it is difficult to find a parallel in other games. The cricketer who has given the easiest of catches does not say to the expectant batsman, "All right, you may have that"; on the contrary, he will, if possible, call his fellow batsman for a run, not so much with the object of adding to his score as in the faint hope of agitating the batsman. The golfer alone of game players assumes that in certain very easy tasks his adversary is incapable of failure.

"It would be interesting to know precisely what were the motives that actuated that prehistoric golfer who first conceded his opponent a put or proposed that a hole should be reckoned as halved without the formalities of holing out. Perhaps he was merely a stout old gentleman disinclined to unnecessary stooping, or perhaps again he was a poor holer out and a Machiavellian intriguer. Assuredly the motives which actuate the golfer of today in conceding a put are complex and various."

Occasionally he is so good a putter himself that he cannot conceive another failing where he, himself, would be certain of success, but it is indeed rare to come across an adversary so beautifully unimagined. More often he is moved to exhibit a generosity quite out of keeping with his real sentiments by the idea of being deemed a mean and grasping person. Perhaps more often still his motive is an anticipation of favors to come, but in that case he often proves to be but a foolish speculator, for his opponent may well be of opinion that it is much more blessed to receive than to give. Sometimes, again, he gives up not because he believes that there is absolutely no hope of his adversary failing, but because he cannot bear the idea of waiting to see him succeed.

MORE INTEREST IN KAISER CUP RACE

KIEL—The fourth annual Sonderklasse contest for the Emperor William cup, which is to be decided during the regatta week here the coming summer, is attracting greater interest than ever. No fewer than 18 new sonder class yachts have been constructed, one for Prince Adalbert, and of these three will be selected to meet the three American competitors.

This increase in the number of sonder class yachts has given rise to much informal discussion in German yachting circles as to the possibility and advisability of changing the class of yachts taking part in the Emperor William cup race, and proposals have been put forward that in future years six-meter R yachts should be selected, but no official action in this direction has been taken.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE STANDING.

Team	Won	Lost	1911	1910
Brookton	5	1	523	250
Lowell	4	2	487	500
Lawrence	4	2	487	500
Fall River	3	3	500	490
Lynn	3	3	500	332
New Bedford	2	4	333	333
Worcester	2	4	373	333
Haverhill	1	5	317	300

GAMES TODAY.

New Bedford at Brockton.
Haverhill at Lynn.
Lawrence at Lowell.
Fall River at Worcester.

AMERICAN LEAGUE FOLLOWERS AWAIT WESTERN INVASION

Result of First Trip Expected to Give Fair Idea of the Relative Strength of Clubs.

COMES NEXT WEEK

AMERICAN LEAGUE.—Percent—
Won. Lost. 1911. 1910.
Detroit.....13 2 387 415
New York.....7 5 583 500
Washington.....6 6 500 333
Chicago.....7 7 500 500
Boston.....6 7 402 500
Philadelphia.....6 7 402 500
Cleveland.....6 10 375 571
St. Louis.....4 11 267 338

GAMES SATURDAY.
Washington 4, Boston 3.
Philadelphia 10, New York 6.
Cleveland 2, Detroit 1.
St. Louis 1, Chicago 6.

RESULTS YESTERDAY.
Detroit 5, Cleveland 4.
Chicago 9, St. Louis 1.

GAMES TODAY.
Washington at Boston.
Philadelphia at New York.
Cleveland at Detroit.

Although it will be impossible to get a very good line on the respective merits of the baseball clubs in the American league until the eastern teams have made their first invasion of the West, which takes place next week, some idea of the relative strength of the clubs in the two sections of the country as compared with each other may be deduced from the games already played.

Despite the fact that New York and Philadelphia have started poorly, there is little doubt but that they will prove to be the strongest of the clubs in the East. Boston has given flashes of fine playing, but the pitching staff does not shape up anywhere near as strongly as the other two clubs and with the exception of the outfield the players are of only average ability. Washington is doing fully as well as expected and with Johnson coming back into form will give the first division teams a great battle for one of the four places.

Detroit's showing in the West seems to indicate that Manager Jennings has succeeded in strengthening his weak places and getting his veterans into old-time form. Pitcher Mullen, who had a decidedly poor season last year, has started in in championship form and with Cobb and Crawford batting as of fieldman, the ex-champions must be reckoned with. They certainly appear to be the strongest in the West at this writing.

Following a poor start Chicago is fast showing that she will be stronger than in 1910. With all of the first-string men in the lineup, Manager Duffy certainly has an imposing list of players, and if he can keep his pitching staff up, the club will make it interesting for all comers.

Cleveland and St. Louis appear to be no stronger than last year, and unless there is a decided change in their playing, they will fight it out for last position. The former has considerable young talent that may develop rapidly; but neither of the teams seems to be able to cope with the other clubs in the series.

KING GEORGE WILL PRESENT CUP FOR SAILING YACHTS

LONDON—His Majesty the King has been pleased to intimate that he will present a cup to be sailed for by the A class schooners, yaws and ketches above 23 meters in the first European festival of international yacht racing, of which his majesty is patron. The race for this cup will take place on Aug. 7 or 8, starting from Spithead, around an open sea course and finishing off Ryde pier.

The first royal cup match over the above course was sailed in 1852, the winner being Tankerville Chamberlayne's cutter Arrow. Since that date seven royal cups have either started or finished near Spithead and Ryde.

The following are the seven occasions on which the Ryde Spithead course has been favored:

1852—Tankerville's Chamberlayne's Arrow, cutter.
1853—F. Blazer's schooner Marquitta.
1873—Count Bathyan's cutter Kriemhilda.
1888—40-tonner Neptune.
1890—Colonel Macgregor's schooner Aquihitrite.
1893—40-tonner Deephound.
1895—The King's cutter Britannia.

Owing to the continuous interest in yachting, the history of the King and Queen's cups and the history of this pastime are closely connected. King William IV. took a lively interest in the sport as did also Queen Victoria and King Edward.

A vessel of some interest was Joseph Weld's cutter yacht Alarm, which in 1838 won the last cup given by King William IV. The same vessel in 1861, converted into a schooner, again won the royal cup. The smallest vessel which ever won a Queen's cup was the 10-tonner Uverin, which in 1885 secured first place over the Nore to Dover course. The cup given by King George, together with his Majesty's generous gift of a cup to go to the 10-meter class at Rothsay during the Clyde fortnight, will afford great encouragement to yachting men, and by these gifts King George is following the example of his three predecessors, who presented in all 174 trophies for yachting between the years 1834-1909.

DORCHESTER HIGH BASEBALL NINE DOING VERY WELL

Coach J. D. O'Reilly Hopes to Improve Work Despite Loss of Two of His Best Veterans.

Dorchester High's nine is making a fair showing thus far. The team has been handicapped somewhat, however, by the loss of Coleman Conley and Harold Mullane, who are under the scholarship ban.

This year's team is being led by William Brennan, the pitcher. John D. O'Reilly, formerly coach of the athletic teams at English High, is coach of the team at Dorchester now, and his work has been in evidence for the past three or four games. In the squad there are 10 men who played with the nine at different times during the season last year, and many others who are showing up even better than the veterans.

In addition to Capt. Brennan as pitchers are Robert Gill, who did good work in the box last year, and Mullane and Conley will be valuable acquisitions if they are able to play after May 1.

Theodore Williams and Roger Kennedy are both good men as catchers and have been alternating at first base. Kennedy has played two years on the team and plays a very steady game. Williams has done very good work in the games thus far played. Paul Frazer, who attained fame as a football player last fall, being chosen all-intercollegiate full-back, is playing second base for the second season as a member of Dorchester High, having played on Boston Latin school's team for two years previous.

Rauschal is playing a creditable game at third base, where he played last season. William Fish, a brother of the athletes of that name who have become famous as schoolboy athletes in years previous is playing shortstop at present, and is showing up well.

Three good men are at present guarding the outfield. Chester LaRosa and Paul Quilty are veterans, having played left and right respectively last season. Both are heavy hitters and cover ground well. Quilty has been shifted to center this year to allow Regnier to cover his position.

Among the more promising substitutes are Long and Noonan for backstops, Allen Fraser for pitcher, Murray first base and Moxon Taylor, Bearick, Blumenthal, Welsh and Gilman.

Roland V. Tracy has been appointed student manager and Saul Kaplan his assistant. A schedule of about 25 games has been arranged, some of which have been played. The following games are to be home games being played on the Dunbar avenue grounds.

May 3, Brookline at Brookline; 6, Rindge Manual at Dorchester; 10, Boston College high at Dorchester; 13, Roxbury high at Dorchester; 17, Malden high at Malden; 20, Rindge Manual at Dorchester; 24, Newton high at Newton; 27, Manchester (N. H.) high at Manchester; 30, Mechanics Arts at Dorchester.

June 3, English high at Dorchester; 7, Wakefield high at Wakefield; 10, High School of Commerce at Dorchester; 17, Manchester high at Dorchester.

NOTES

Harvard University defeated Carlisle Indians at lacrosse Saturday 2 to 1.

Harvard and Cornell played a 0-0 soccer game at Ithaca Saturday, and Harvard is now tied with Haverford in the intercollegiate league for the 1911 championship.

The Annapolis Academy varsity eight defeated Massachusetts Institute of Technology on the Severn river Saturday in their two-mile race by a little over two lengths in 11m. 17.4-5s.

Two new Harvard track and field records were made in the university handicap games Saturday. Paul Withington '12 ran the two-mile run in 9m. 34.4-5s. and T. Cable '13 threw the hammer 150ft. 7.4-3in.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology won its dual track and field meet from Brown University at Providence Saturday, 94 points to 32. Williams College defeated Wesleyan in their dual track meet Saturday, 72 1-3 to 53 2-3 points.

START PLAY FOR CLYDE PARK CUP

Play started this morning in the annual Brookline Country Club women's handicap golf tournament for the Clyde Park challenge cup. Only four members had started up to noon, but it was expected that a number would be on hand to compete in the afternoon.

The four members to start were Miss L. A. Wells and Miss Alice Stackpole and Mrs. F. W. Batchelder and Miss Margaret Underhill. The grounds were not in the best of condition.

For the past three years this cup has been won by Miss Pauline Field, but as she is now in Europe, she will not be able to defend the trophy.

NAME LONDON ARCHERY DATES.

The following public archery meetings to be held in London during the coming season have been announced:
June 18 and 19—Leamington and Midland Counties, in the Jephson Gardens; 27 and 28—Southern Counties, at Worcester; July 12, 13, 14—Grand Western, at Bath; 26, 27, 28—Grand National, at Preston Park, Brighton.
Aug. 23, 24, 25—Northern Counties, at Haregate.
Sept. 27, 28—Hereford round meet, at Richmond, Surrey.

THE FIRST DIVISION TEAMS IN NATIONAL LEAGUE STRONGEST

Philadelphia, Pittsburg, New York and Chicago Promise to Lead Series at End of Championship.

THE OTHER TEAMS

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.—
Won. Lost. 1911. 1910.
Philadelphia.....11 3 736 667
Pittsburg.....8 5 615 727
New York.....9 4 615 718
Chicago.....9 6 600 583
Cincinnati.....4 6 400 455
Boston.....9 10 335 398
St. Louis.....3 7 300 296
Brooklyn.....4 10 288 286

GAMES SATURDAY.
Philadelphia 7, Boston 4.
New York 7, Brooklyn 3.
Pittsburg 3, Chicago 3.
St. Louis-Cincinnati, postponed.

RESULTS YESTERDAY.
Chicago 6, Pittsburg 4.
St. Louis-Cincinnati, postponed.

GAMES TODAY.
Boston at Philadelphia.
New York at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Pittsburg.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

Judging from the showing made by the four leading clubs in the National league to date, this year's championship series promises to be a close one, with Pittsburg, Philadelphia, New York and Chicago the practical candidates for places in the first division. It will take a decided reversal of form to get one of the other clubs among the first four when the season closes.

That Philadelphia secured the best of the trade with Cincinnati is very evident even at this early hour, and there are many who have watched the work of the former team who pick it to win the first National league pennant ever to go to the metropolis of the Keystone state.

Pittsburg also gives promise of putting up a much better showing this year than last. Cummins and Adams are now pitching championship ball, and with Wagner, Clarke, Leach and Byrne batting strongly and Hunter playing a great game at first, the world's champions of 1909 certainly look very formidable.

Chicago and New York do not appear any stronger than in 1910, and will find it hard going to keep up with the other two.

While Cincinnati appears to have a shade the better of the clubs now in the second division, it promises to be a hard-fought campaign among the four clubs for the places. Boston and Brooklyn are certainly showing a decided improvement over their playing of 1910, and as Cincinnati and St. Louis do not seem to be a bit stronger, it looks as if it would be a merry race with but few points separating these clubs.

HARVARD CREW PICKS NEW PLACE

ITHACA, N. Y.—When the Harvard varsity crew comes here on May 22 to prepare for its annual race with Cornell May 27, the squad will not stop at Ithaca as in the past, but at Sheldrake Springs, 20 miles down the lake. The Harvard men will have all of their rowing practice in that part of the lake instead of between Ithaca and Crowbar, the favorite rowing grounds for the Cornell and visiting crews up to this time.

HONOR PARTS GIVEN WAKEFIELD HIGH



(Photo by L. E. Bourdon, Wakefield, Mass.)
ALLAN GREENLEAF.

Who holds honor part (third rank) in Wakefield H. S. senior class.

WAKEFIELD HIGH SENIORS ON VISIT IN WASHINGTON

WAKEFIELD—Principal Charles H. Howe of the high school has announced the honor parts and Saturday morning the eight members of the class left for a trip to Washington.

For the highest standing in her class for the past four years the valedictory goes to Miss Mildred Hutchinson. Second honors are taken by Miss Ethel Crandall, and she will deliver the salutatory essay. The honor part (third rank) is won by Allan Greenleaf.

Four other speakers for the graduation exercises were chosen without regard for scholarship. Principal Howe named Miss Esther Stuart and Miss Edith North. The class elected Ralph W. Christie and Arthur Dignan.

The graduation exercises will take place in the town hall on the evening of June 22.

MUSIC NOTES

MUSIC NOTES.

The new subscription system adopted by the Boston Opera Company for the season of 1911-12 has resulted in a more even distribution of seats through the four performances of the week than was secured last year. The large capacity of the opera house, combined with this even distribution, leaves abundant opportunity to the new subscriber.

With such artists as Mmes. Tetrazzini, Garden, Gaski, Homer, Gay and Messrs. Zenatello and Amato already engaged by Henry Russell, the third season is likely to surpass the two previous years in excellence.

The subscription department is open at the opera house daily from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., where the diagrams can be seen showing the seats still available for the different subscription performances.

STUDIO NOTES.

The Faellen pianoforte school announces recitals at Huntington Chambers hall for Saturday afternoon, May 6, and Thursday evening, May 11.

AMUSEMENTS

WORLD-BOSTON
12 NOON TO 10 P. M.
ADMISSION..... 25c
CHILDREN..... 15c
Students' Day
PAGEANT OF
Darkness and Light
DAILY AT 8 AND 9 P. M.
UNRESERVED SEATS 25c
Reserved Seats 50c, 75c and \$1.
Boxes \$10.
Entrance only from the Main
Exposition. Reserved Seat
Ticket Offices at Exposition and
Thompson's Music Store, under
Park Street Church.
TOMORROW—"CONGREGATIONAL AND
UNIVERSALIST DAY."

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
Aborn English Grand Opera Company
This week—"LA BOHEME"
Prices: Free & Sat Mat. 25c to \$1.00
Wed. Mat. 25c, 50c and 75c
NEXT WEEK—"CARMEN"

MAY DAY MEETING
VICTOR L. BERGER
and Others of Socialist National Executive
Committee. Tonight, TREMONT TEMPLE.
Admission 15 cents.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION
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Theatrical and Musical
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Will teach singers when concert engagements permit.

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES EXHIBIT AIMS TO BE NATIONAL IN SCOPE

NEW YORK—Preparations are under way for the first comprehensive exposition of the textile industries of the country, to be held in Madison Square Garden during the week of Aug. 5-12.

Designed to be national in scope and exemplify all phases of textile production by the looms of America, the project is of especial interest to the sections where such industries have been developed to their greatest extent, as well as to merchants handling the mill outputs.

The dates selected for the exposition were chosen because at that time of the year buyers from all over the country are in New York, and the show is to be held for the benefit of the general trade and particularly for distributors of the mill products.

"American Manufacturers for American Consumers" is the slogan adopted by the company organized to manage the enterprise. It is known as the National Textile Exposition, Inc., and its officers are: President, C. H. Green; vice-president and treasurer, E. J. Rowe; secretary and general manager, T. I. Skeoch.

Foreign government, including China, Japan and Italy, have reserved spaces for exhibits, thereby giving an international tone to the enterprise, which may be augmented by further similar engagements.

There will be sections for wool, cotton, silk and linen, and for all machinery involved in their manufacture, from the raw material to the finished product. A novel feature of the exposition will be the reproduction of a southern plantation, with real cotton plants and negroes singing their plantation songs as they pick the snowy bolls. Every stage in the process of manufacture will be carried out in a practical manner in connection with the plantation exhibit. The latest type of cotton gin will be in working order, and there will even be living models to show off to advantage the finished gowns of wool, cotton, silk or whatever other material they may have been made from.

The manufacture of woollens will be seen from the shearing of the sheep through the various processes, until it is shown in the form of a suit of clothes, an overcoat, or a wrap or gown in the fashion display.

A musical program will be a special feature of the exposition, the projectors having made arrangements to secure the Marine band from Washington.

It is also expected that a decided impetus will be given by the exposition to the movement for the development of American styles and the application thereto of American-made fabrics of every description.

The movement is calculated to bring out the latest improvements in textile machinery and new inventions for the improvement of that which is now in use. It is hoped that buyers from retail centers and the thousands of visitors during the summer months will be interested in seeing for themselves the workings of various intricate processes that must be resorted to before cloth is ready for the fashioning of their apparel.

T. I. Skeoch of New York, general manager of the exposition company, said: "I have been over to Boston recently doing business with some of the biggest companies there in the textile line, and although I cannot give you at this time the names of those companies as assured exhibitors, it is almost certain that they will come in for a large amount of space in Madison square garden next August. The concerns are representative of the best and largest interests in the trade, so you can see that the exposition is receiving a strong endorsement."

"The trade in general seems to be eager for an exposition with something more than local scope, and I feel that this coming national, and as you might say international, show will bring about untold good results all around."

E. J. Rowe, vice-president and treasurer of the exposition company, says: "The exhibit is going to be such a

big proposition that I shall be obliged to devote practically all my time to it. I feel that this show is going to be a grand thing for the cotton, woolen, silk and knit goods trades; in fact, its good results cannot be fully discounted at this time. There has never been anything like it held in this country, and judging from the preliminary interest manifested by trade journals all over the country, the exposition should turn out one of the most successful with which I have ever been connected."

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders.

Lieut.-Col. L. S. McCormick, cavalry, detached as a member of the examining board at Washington, vice Maj. F. S. Foltz, fifteenth cavalry, relieved.

First Lieut. W. H. Clifton, Jr., thirteenth cavalry, to Washington, May 15, on business pertaining to duty of army cavalry team in the national matches for 1911, thence to Ft. Ethan Allen, to make arrangements for the accommodation for officers and men.

Changes in stations and duties of quartermasters:

Maj. G. L. Irwin, report to quartermaster-general, duty in his office, June 30.

Maj. F. Sayre, remain on present duties at Ft. Leavenworth.

Capt. H. Pendleton, Jr., report to quartermaster's depot, San Antonio.

Capt. F. M. Savage, to Ft. Douglas and assume charge of construction work, relieving Capt. F. E. Rowell, fifteenth infantry.

Capt. T. T. Frissell, to Ft. Logan for duty as quartermaster and assume charge of construction work, relieving Capt. C. Doster.

Captain Doster to San Francisco and take transport June 5 for the Philippines for duty.

Capt. W. H. Bertsch, upon arrival at Manila of Captain Doster, will proceed to San Francisco and report arrival by telegraph to the adjutant-general of the army.

Capt. W. W. McCammon, Jr., to San Francisco and take transport June 5 for the Philippines.

Capt. P. M. Cockran to Seattle and report to Col. W. H. Miller, assistant quartermaster of the transport Dix, relieving First Lieut. W. C. Russell, eleventh infantry.

Capt. H. L. Kinnison, upon being relieved as acting commissary of the transport Sheridan, will report to the depot quartermaster, San Francisco, for duty as his assistant.

Capt. C. G. Gage, to San Francisco and report to commanding general, department of California, for duty as quartermaster at Honolulu and assume charge of the army transport service, relieving Capt. M. N. Falls, twenty-eighth infantry.

Capt. F. B. Edwards, assume charge of construction work now in charge of Captain M. N. Falls, twenty-eighth infantry.

Capt. J. W. C. Abbott, report to depot quartermaster, San Francisco, for duty as his assistant.

Capt. L. J. Fleming report to commanding general Philippines division, for duty.

Capt. C. C. Burt to San Francisco and take transport June 5 for the Philippines.

Capt. H. B. Clark will take first available transport from Manila for San Francisco, and report arrival by telegraph to the adjutant-general of the army.

Capt. L. C. Brown to San Francisco and take transport June 5 for the Philippines.

Capt. F. W. Guiney will remain on present duty as constructing quartermaster, Fort Sam Houston, until further orders.

Capt. G. O. Hubbard will remain on present duty as constructing quartermaster at Ft. Williams, Ft. McKinley, Ft. Leavitt, Ft. Preble, Ft. Knox and Ft. Samuell.

Capt. F. S. Lang relieved from duty as constructing quartermaster, Fort Moultrie, and proceed to San Francisco and take transport July 5 for the Philippines for duty as assistant to Col. J. B. Bellinger, assistant quartermaster-general in charge of constructing work at Ft. Mills, Corregidor island, relieving Capt. H. S. Miller, C. A. C.

Capt. R. L. Carmichael remain on present duty as chief quartermaster, department of the Gulf, until further orders.

Capt. J. C. McArthur, in addition to duty as quartermaster of transport Kilpatrick, assume charge of transport McClellan, relieving First Lieut. W. Patterson, C. A. C.

Navy Orders.

Capt. G. W. Brown, commissioned a captain in the navy from March 8, 1911. Commander H. C. Kuenzli, commissioned a commander in the navy from March 8, 1911.

Commander E. W. Eberle, detached temporary duty bureau of navigation, navy department, to duty in command of Atlantic torpedo fleet.

Lieutenant-Commander L. M. Overstreet, detached duty Delaware, to home and wait orders.

Lieutenant H. A. Baldrige, detached duty assistant to director of target practice and engineering competitions, navy department, to duty Minnesota as ordnance officer.

Ensign C. W. Magruder, commissioned an ensign in the navy from June 6, 1910.

Ensign G. E. Brandt, commissioned an ensign in the navy from June 6, 1910.

Ensign J. S. Hulings, commissioned an ensign in the navy from June 6, 1910.

Ensign J. G. Stevens, commissioned an ensign in the navy from June 6, 1910.

Ensign W. A. Hodgman, commissioned an ensign in the navy from June 6, 1910.

Ensign C. M. Dolan, commissioned an ensign in the navy from June 6, 1910.

Ensign O. Smith, detached duty Yankton, to duty South Carolina.

Lieut. C. G. Bloch, detached duty naval

10c

For FIVE Minutes From

BOSTON

to

Lynn
Marblehead
Peabody
Salem
Saugus
Dover (Mass.)
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Beginning May 1, the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company INCREASED TO FIVE MINUTES THE INITIAL PERIOD ON ALL TEN CENT TOLL CALLS MADE BY NUMBER. The five minute period now applies on toll calls within the Boston Metropolitan District, but in all other cases the new ruling will increase by two minutes the time allowed for the initial charge.

In addition to the above change, NEW TEN CENT, FIVE MINUTE, TWO-NUMBER RATES AND MUCH MORE RAPID SERVICE are introduced between Main, Fort Hill, Oarford, Richmond, Tremont or Back Bay Exchanges and the following points: Salem, Peabody, Marblehead, Dover (Mass.). THESE NEW RATES REPLACE EXISTING FIFTEEN-CENT, THREE-MINUTE, PARTICULAR PERSON RATES.

For the benefit of those not accustomed to making such calls, attention is called to the following points to be observed in calling the places to which the reduced rates apply:—

CALLS MUST BE MADE BY NUMBER ONLY. Calls for particular persons cannot be accepted. If the number cannot be found in the directory, the information operator will give it.

CALLS SHOULD BE GIVEN DIRECTLY TO THE LOCAL OPERATOR IN THE SAME MANNER AS WHEN A LOCAL CONNECTION IS DESIRED.

THE RECEIVER SHOULD BE HELD TO THE EAR UNTIL THE CALLED NUMBER ANSWERS OR A REPORT IS RECEIVED FROM THE OPERATOR. Toll calls handled under the new method will be completed with almost the same promptness as local calls.



New England Telephone and Telegraph Company

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

proving ground, Indian Head, Md., to duty Delaware as ordnance officer.

Passed Assistant Surgeon P. R. Stalaker, detached duty naval station, Culbreth, P. R., to home and wait orders.

Assistant Surgeon G. W. Shepard, detached duty naval station, Culbreth, P. R., to home and wait orders.

Chaplain L. P. Rennolds, detached duty Delaware, to home and wait orders.

Chief Gunner T. B. Watson, to duty naval training station, Newport, R. I.

Gunner T. Nylund, to duty works E. W. Bliss Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Chief Machinist B. Smith, detached duty Dixie, granted leave for two months.

Machinist C. L. Phillips, placed upon the retired list of officers of the navy from April 24, 1911.

Lieut. G. C. Pegram, detached duty command Paragut, to duty Monadnock.

Ensign L. B. Anderson, detached duty Wilmington, to duty Saratoga.

Ensign H. M. Cooley, detached duty Saratoga, to duty Callao.

Ensign R. V. Lowe, detached duty command Mohican, to duty Pompey.

Ensign K. F. Smith, detached duty Callao to duty Pompey.

Midshipman H. T. Settle, detached duty Saratoga, to duty Callao.

Passed Assistant Paymaster E. D. Stanley, to Canacao, P. I.

Passed Assistant Paymaster W. J. Hine, detached duty naval station, Cavite, P. I., to Canacao, P. I.

NEW YORK HERALD—Nothing could be more lucid or convincing than the argument for reciprocity with Canada made by President Taft. He clearly exposed the fallacy of the statements that enemies of the reciprocal agreement are making to the American farmer with the purpose of exciting his opposition to the agreement. The President vividly presented the advantages that reciprocity would bring to both the "two great nations of people of the same language, of similar character, tradition, business habits and moral aspirations." He forcibly argued that removal of the tariff wall "would furnish to each country the economic advantage of its corresponding enlargement of prosperous population and territory without the added responsibility of government and political control."

SPRINGFIELD UNION—President Taft's speech on reciprocity, made at the banquet of American publishers, comes at an opportune time when the measure, having passed the House, is on the Milford branch to prepare for heavier equipment.

John B. Hammill, passenger trainmaster of the Boston & Albany road at South station is inspecting the line's equipment west of Springfield this week

THE selected editorial comments today deal with President Taft's address on the Canadian reciprocity agreement delivered in New York last week at the dinner of the Associated Press and the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE—President Taft's remarkably frank, luminous and convincing speech at the dinner of the Associated Press and the American Newspaper Publishers Association pitilessly exposed the pretenses of the insurgent senators who say that they want to improve the Canadian reciprocity agreement by extending its scope.

NEW YORK SUN—In his speech upon Canadian reciprocity in this city the President had two countries for an audience. He was appealing to public opinion in both. He had a double purpose: to lay the annexation scare in Canada and to bring pressure to bear upon the United States Senate to pass the bill as it stands. Mr. Taft's address has left opponents of the measure not a leg to stand on. If they are honest in their opposition, he has exposed their fallacies with the utmost good nature; if they are disingenuous and have some ulterior purpose, he has pointed out the danger of their course and mildly but firmly remonstrated with them.

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soon to be voted upon by the Senate. The warning he utters in this connection should be heeded. He thinks this is a critical time in the solution of the question; so critical, in fact, that if the proposition be decided unfavorably the opportunity to enter into such an agreement with our neighbor is not likely to occur again. . . . Whether the President is right or not on this point, the passage of the reciprocity bill at this time is an end greatly to be desired by all believers in the benefits of closer relations, commercial and social, between the United States and Canada.

RICHMOND TIMES—The reciprocity agreement with Canada is the biggest and best thing Mr. Taft has done. It has some body to it. It means a great deal for the consumers of this country. It brings together Canada and the United States in a reasonable way.

LYNN BAPTISTS CELEBRATE. LYNN, Mass.—The thirty-seventh anniversary of the East Baptist Church Society was celebrated Sunday. The Rev. Arthur E. Harriman, the pastor, preached the sermon and administered baptism.

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SCHOOLS
Short Story Writing
A course of forty lessons in the history, form, structure, and writing of the short story, taught by J. Roy Beebe, Editor of the Atlantic Monthly.
Over one hundred Rising Study Courses under preparation in Harvard, Brown, Cornell and leading colleges. 500-page teaching text. Write to-day.
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THE DAY SCHOOL OF THE BOSTON Y. M. C. A. is all that you have ever desired in a school; preparation for college, business and many vocations; every modern facility. Address FRANK P. SPEARE, 4 Ashburton place, Boston, Mass.

Secretary and Manager of Textile Exposition at Madison Square Garden



T. I. SKEOCH.

Official who announces that big Boston firms are endorsing national show.

DRIVERS TO ENTER HORSES IN PARADE

Entries for the Boston Work-Horse Parade Association Memorial day parade will close May 3, and many drivers have signified their intention of taking part.

Numerous class prizes are offered and in the class for horses of long service prizes of gold and silver medals are offered by the M. S. P. C. A., Red Acre Farm, the Animal Rescue League and others.

JURY IN CAMORRA TRIAL APPEALING

ROME—The minister of justice has not replied to the petition of the jury-men serving in the Camorra trial at Viterbo asking for a fee of \$1 instead of the legal fee of 80 cents a day.

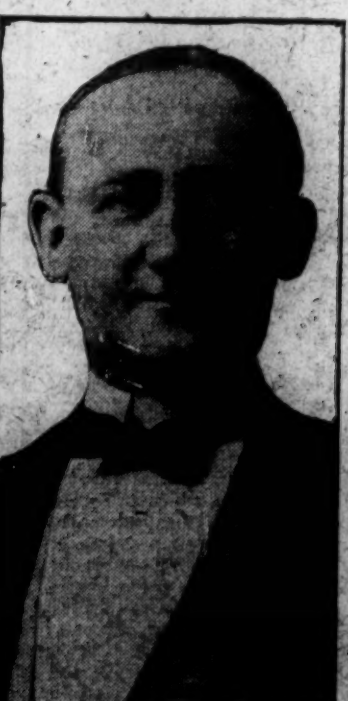
The jury-men pleaded that was impossible for them to live a year, the time the trial is expected to last, on 80 cents a day and that it was unjust to compel them to spend their own money.

LEADERS OF NEW YORK TEXTILE SHOW



(Photo by Chickering.)
E. J. ROWE.

Vice-president and treasurer of the President of the organization in charge of textile show in New York.



C. H. GREEN.

President of the organization in charge of textile show in New York.

PAVING THE WAY FOR PEACE

What Illinois Has Done to Prepare for Baron d'Estournelles de Constant.

In view of the interest and significance of the American tour of Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, to all who are following the cause of world peace, The Christian Science Monitor has arranged to offer to its readers brief reviews of the peace movement in the various sections where the baron will be a visitor. Today's paper deals with the work in Chicago.

DATING from the fifth universal peace congress, held in Chicago during the world's fair of 1893, the peace movement in Illinois has shown continuous growth. While international in scope, the Chicago congress drew the attention of the country to the city by the lake, so when the second national peace congress took place there in 1909 the people of the country had become accustomed to look upon the inland metropolis as a natural center from which to promote the arbitration cause.

The Chicago Peace Society, a branch of the American Peace Society, with Charles E. Beals as field secretary, is undoubtedly one of the most important factors in the work of the nation's oldest organization of its kind. Leroy A. Goddard is president of the Chicago society. The preparations for the visit of Baron d'Estournelles de Constant took account of the many organizations which in one way or another are working for the consummation of present arbitration plans. Secretary Beals' activities are shown by recent reports to headquarters. Before the Ottawa (Ill.) Business Men's Association the secretary recently discussed "Why business men are interested in the international peace movement." Partly through the efforts of the secretary, Bourke Cockran addressed the Commercial Club of Chicago on modern armaments in their relation to the high cost of living.

The visit to Chicago of Count Albert Apponyi, the noted Hungarian peace advocate, brought into discussion a new element, the count's attitude toward his former countrymen who have become citizens of the United States. While considerable excitement prevailed when the European arbitration worker spoke at various meetings, he nevertheless was able to dissociate the occurrences from the mission of his visit—international peace. Certain factions among the Slavs believed they saw in Count Apponyi an enemy because, as former minister of public instruction, he had advocated educational methods which the Slavs considered detrimental to their interests. The peace workers in Chicago, however, were able to see that this had nothing whatever to do with what Count Apponyi had labored for during many years—partial disarmament and international arbitration.

The second national peace congress brought to Chicago a notable company, and the sessions abounded with speeches by leading men and women. If the third national congress, to be held at Baltimore, succeeds in attaining to what the Chicago congress accomplished, it will have done well. Among those in attendance were President Jacob G. Schurman of Cornell University; Dean William P. Rogers, the Cincinnati Law School; Dr. E. G. Hirsch, President David Starr Jordan, Leland Stanford University; Hamilton Holt, Dean George E. Vincent of the University of Chicago and many others.

In view of President Taft's recent utterances regarding arbitration, it is significant to recall what he told the second national peace congress at Chicago in a letter, part of which read as follows: "I greatly regret that I am unable to attend the coming national peace congress at Chicago, and there to express my warmest sympathy with the object of the assembling of so many distinguished men in the interest of world peace. It is true that armaments go on increasing in cost, but it is also true that the burdens presented by this competition in armaments are growing heavier and heavier, and the problems for solution consistent with their increase become more and more difficult. The policy of the United States in avoiding war under all circumstances except those plainly inconsistent with honor or its highest welfare has been made so clear to the world as hardly to need statement at my hands. I can only say that so far as my legitimate influence extends while at the head of this government, it will always be exerted to the full in favor of peace, not only as between this country and other countries, but as between our sister nations."

It is noticed that in the letter to the Chicago congress President Taft has not as yet advanced to a point where he was willing to include questions of honor within activities of arbitration. His position in this matter, however, is now clear. The President believes nothing should be excluded where arbitration can be of service. He is to open the Baltimore congress, May 3, and undoubtedly will have something to say of vital interest to the world.

A number of the members of the Chicago Peace Society are also members of the Chicago Association of Commerce which recently planned a trip to Japan. Departure was delayed through a mishap to the ship on which they were to go. The intention had been for the peace workers to take a message to the Japanese peace societies. There is close cooperation between the American and Japanese peace workers.

The Chicago society is proud of the fact that one of its vice-presidents, Walter L. Fisher, has been appointed secretary of the interior. Mr. Fisher is a valuable worker for the cause and with him in the cabinet the advocates of arbitration feel that their lines are considerably strengthened. With the President, the cabinet officers and many members of Congress ardent supporters of the movement, arbitration between nations cannot be far away, is the way Chicagoans put it.

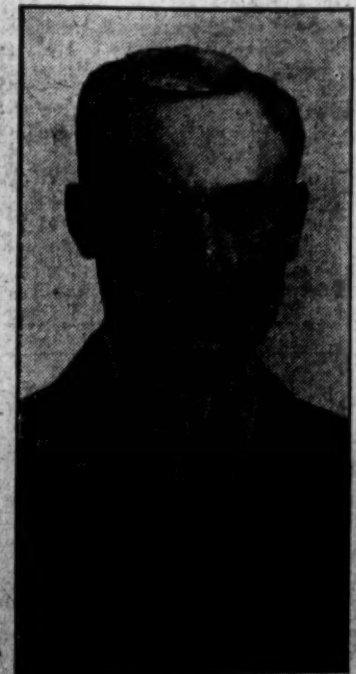
In his welcome to the Chicago con-

gress, Governor Charles S. Deneen voiced the sentiment of his state, he believed, in saying that all were heartily in favor of the movement which meant to establish friendly relationship between nations. He spoke of Grant and his famous utterance, "Let us have peace." Governor Deneen concluded his address with the following words: "In our own day we happily find the great leaders of American thought and statesmanship the friends and champions of peace. There is none of us but remembers the reluctance of President McKinley to open hostilities with Spain and the manifest pleasure with which he hailed the return of peace. And to no man in this generation, perhaps, is the cause of peace more indebted than to President Roosevelt, whose conspicuous services in the settlement of the Russo-Japanese war led to his recognition throughout the world as 'the great peacemaker.' It is in vying to think that while all the silent forces of progress are making for peace, the movement is given powerful momentum and definite direction, aim and purpose by great organizations like this which gather together the scattered forces and unite them in one mighty effort to put an end to war, to stamp out this great scourge of the world, and to recognize in the settlement of international difficulties the same equitable and righteous principles of justice which obtain in the adjudication of difficulties between man and man."

Chicagoans frequently attend the Lake Mohonk peace conferences. President Harry Pratt Judson of the University of Chicago, a delegate to the conference of 1909, presented a plan which purposed to deprive belligerent nations of financial resources other than those they themselves possessed. He believed that if loans for war purposes could be prevented, a great step would have been made toward unlimited arbitration. The conference admitted that the plan was unique, and that President Judson had contributed something of extreme value to the cause. The speaker said in part that "neutral governments may not make loans to a belligerent without thereby committing an unfriendly act toward the other belligerent. Cannot the law go a step farther and make transactions in the bonds of a belligerent illegal in neutral nations? Then if a nation undertakes war it will be obliged to finance it wholly from the intranational resources."

Baron d'Estournelles will find that Chicago has advanced ideas in arbitration. His meeting with the more than 600 members of the Chicago Peace Society, as well as the many others who are interested indirectly in the movement, should undoubtedly be of mutual benefit. One of the active workers in the state, George Fulk of Cerro Gordo, the secretary of the Inter-Collegiate Peace Association, has carried the work throughout Illinois. He has been the intermediary between the student world and the peace societies. The first peace society among students organized in the United States was at De Pauw University in 1907. The Commonwealth Club of the University of Illinois held the first mass meeting of students in the interest of the last Hague conference, in the middle West 22 other mass meetings were also held for the same purpose. The Inter-Collegiate Peace Association works independently of the association of Cosmopolitan clubs, already described in this series of articles on the peace work in the United States. They are in hearty accord with each other, however, and aim at a common goal, universal peace and arbitration among all nations and on every occasion where disputes call for settlement. As a whole, Illinois is one great factor which tends to bring the question of peace before the public so all can understand the object and the motives.

Director of U. S. Mint
Who Speaks for Peace
at Meeting in Chicago



GEORGE E. BEALS.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

The average person has little idea of what an endless variety of furniture is brought out for the comfort and convenience of the summer months. Some of it is novel, elegant and distinctive. Ideas from all parts of the world where the summer temperature is a prominent factor have been gathered by the Jordan Marsh Company and are on display at its store. Canton chairs, Hongkong grass chairs, German cane, baronial and willow arm chairs, are comfortable, cool and slightly, affording a variety from which to choose that will give a characteristic touch to a home. Rattan, grass and willow tables can be used indoors or out, while hickory tables are especially suited to the veranda or lawn. Rattan muffin stands are more appropriate for summer than the handsome mahogany ones, and have the advantage of being lighter, more easily carried about on lawn or veranda, where tea may be served. Folding iron chairs and folding iron tables with an opening in the center for an umbrella stem make excellent lawn furniture.

Floor coverings include Algerian rugs for the piazza, Kenberna rag rugs, new Crex, Mecca art rugs, Cambridge rugs, Egyptian porch rugs, China matting, cortices and blueolums. Portable bath tubs, traveling baths and safe deposit vaults are among other unusual but very desirable articles for the traveler.

Mousquetaire kid gloves fresh from the custom house are being offered by R. H. Stearns & Co. at bargain prices. The 12-button length in white, black and tan which usually bring \$2.50 are marked \$1.55 and the 16-button length which are a \$3 value are marked \$1.85. Foulard silks that sold early in the season for 85 cents and \$1 are put on sale this morning for 58 cents. Suits, tourist coats and satin coats and evening wraps are marked at the one figure of \$25. Waists that were \$8.50 and \$10.50 are now \$5.

The special offer of Wilton rugs made last week by R. H. Lane & Co. is repeated this week. The fact that enough are left to make this possible is a matter of surprise to the company to be accounted for only by the supposition that people do not appreciate what a genuine bargain this is. Rugs measuring 6x12 are \$27.35 and 8.5x10.6 rugs \$25.65.

A sale of coats, suits and dresses equal in all respects to that of last week is offered this week by Chandler & Co. Handsome garments running all the way up to \$200 are brought within the means of the average pocketbook. Prices of \$35 to \$80 and \$90 a garment are marked from \$16 and \$17 to \$50 or half and less than half their usual markings. Among the offerings are a few imported suits, satin and voile, white serge, tailored and trimmed suits; white, satin, voile and chiffon, serge, mixture, cloth and pongee coats; tailored and afternoon gowns, silk, and challie wash dresses. Silk and chiffon waists that match the suits, valued up to \$20, are offered at \$7.50.

As a leader this week latest styles in derbys of the \$3 quality can be bought at Posner's for \$2.35 and \$1 neckwear for 50 cents. The enlargement and remodeling of Posner's store has made it one of the best equipped men's stores in the city. The Stein-Bloch clothes which it carries are of a style and quality sought by men who are painstaking.

French silk novelties are being offered by L. P. Hollander & Co. at notable reductions. A clearance sale of imported suitings also is going on. Nearly every department, in fact, shows some good bargain. A broken color line of imported crash suitings are 60 cents, and all printed dainties remaining on the shelves are 25 cents. Exceptional values in women's tailored suits and also in millinery are offered.

At C. F. Hovey & Co's, 100 coats and suits for women are put on sale this morning at prices greatly below those asked for this same quality of goods early in the season. The smartest of the new styles are represented. Some coats are in conservative street styles

and others elaborately designed. The suits are in cheviot and fancy weaves. Some are plain tailored while others are braided and trimmed. A few one-piece dresses in pongee, French serge and shepherd checks are included.

The best makes of American rugs in the designs of the Oriental are being displayed by the Gilchrist Company. Hartford Saxony, Hartford Wiltons and Hartford Axminsters are among the finest rugs in general use. Some authorities contend that the Hartford Saxony has no superior, while others stand for the Bigelow. Both are durable, beautiful and rich. These makes and also the Whitall rugs are carried by this firm. Linoleums made by Barry, Ostlere & Shepherd of Kirkcaldy, Scotland, also are in the regular stock.

It is getting to be as much a matter of course for a woman to wear hair that is not attached to her head by the roots as it is to apply rushing to the neck of her dress. While it frequently happens a woman's own hair is not sufficiently abundant to arrange it attractively in the way the style demands, it is also true it takes more time to dress one's own hair in curls and puffs and braids than most women are willing to give to it. Therefore it is sometimes desirable to have these made separately to be applied at pleasure. The one thing is to have these "attachments" a perfect match to one's own hair. A. Simonson of 509 Fifth Avenue, New York, has recently received a large importation of rare and beautiful shades and textures of human hair. Among them are pure white, silver white, and iron gray. Full particulars and illustrations will be sent on request. Hair of out-of-town patrons he guarantees to match in color and quality.

All-over lace waists at \$1 are a special value being offered by the Brewer-Macaulay Company. One model has kimono sleeves, Dutch neck and croch buttons. The store is located at 525 Washington street.

Guaranteed silk hose at cotton prices, that is, 50 cents a pair, are offered by George E. White, 11 Boylston street. They come in 10 colors: Heli, white, lavender, green, gray, tan, black, gun, garnet and navy.

FRENCH PEACEMAKER WELCOMED HEARTILY BY CHICAGO CITIZENS

CHICAGO—Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, the French peace worker, who arrived here Saturday, has been entertained by many citizens interested in promoting arbitration. In the gold room of the Congress hotel, 500 members of the Chicago Peace Society on Saturday evening paid tribute to Baron d'Estournelles' labor in behalf of the movement. Addresses were made by William Jennings Bryan, George E. Roberts, director of the mint at Washington and formerly first president of the Chicago Peace Society. These and other speakers were introduced by Leroy A. Goddard, president of the society.

Earlier in the day the baron was tendered a luncheon by Cyrus H. McCormick at which several hundred business men met the visitors. Sunday evening he was the guest of the Chicago Sunday Evening Club during the club's services in Orchestra hall.

Baron d'Estournelles will deliver lectures before the University of Chicago and the University of Illinois before leaving the state for Ohio, where he is to make an address before the Manufacturers Club at Cincinnati.

CLASSES ARE ADDED FOR NEW FRANKLIN FOUNDATION STUDY

(Continued from Page One.)

year, 814; third year, 1238, or an annual increase of above 52 per cent.

The report says further that the policy of the school is to concentrate more earnestly along lines of training already begun rather than to start new lines. Classes have been added in gasoline engines, electricity, firing and in preparation for the Lowell Institute School for Industrial Foremen. A special class in gasoline engines has been conducted afternoons for men detailed from the Boston fire department. A morning class was started in January for night operators in power plants.

A large number of vocations are represented, the report says. One instance shows a single company represented by 100 men and practically all of the larger commercial and operating companies of the community and many of the smaller manufacturing plants are represented. The instructing staff has increased from 13 to 38, one half of whom, the report says, are employed during the day in commercial and industrial plants, the remainder being drawn from the large technical schools.

The report concludes with an appeal to the manufacturer to allow his employees two or three hours per week without loss of pay to obtain instruction. Experience has proved, according to the director, that this time fully recompenses the employer through the increased efficiency of his men, resulting in an immediate increase in productive capacity and earning power.

Silk and Linen Knit Underwear (The New Fabric) 55% Silk

Made by the Artistic Knit Goods Co. of Fifth Avenue, New York

Hand Tailored From Stock or to Your Measure. No Extra Charge.

Try this gauze weight SILK AND LINEN UNDERWEAR and you get the softness of silk and the porous, cooling, comfortable, absorbing benefits of Knit Linen also. A LINEN undergarment or a SILK AND LINEN undergarment is an original garment, not made over from any material that has been used before for any purpose. If you wear our IRISH LINEN or our SILK AND LINEN you will quickly see why thousands of women have adopted these famous garments in preference to any other.



Each Garment Guaranteed

Gauze Weight Unions, umbrella (see illustration) or tight knee, Silk and linen (55% silk).....6.00
Pure Irish Linen, our celebrated Ribbed Lace Net, 5.00
Vests—Low neck, sleeveless, Silk and Linen.....3.00
Pure Linen.....2.00
Drawers—To match, umbrella or tight knee, Silk and Linen.....3.00
Pure linen.....2.00

In our Enlarged Knit Underwear Section—Main Store, Fourth Floor

Jordan Marsh Company

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

GET A TRANSFER.
If you are on the Gloomy Line,
Get a transfer.
If you're inclined to fret and pine,
Get a transfer.
Get off the track of Doubt and Gloom,
Get on the Sunshine Train; there's room,
Get a transfer.
If you are on the Worry Train,
Get a transfer.
You must not stay there and complain,
Get a transfer.
The Cheerful Cars are passing through,
And there is lots of room for you,
Get a transfer.
If you are on the Grouchy Track,
Get a transfer.
Just take a happy Special back,
Get a transfer.
Jump on the train and pull the rope,
That lands you at the station, Hope,
Get a transfer.

HOPE ETERNAL.
"The spring poet is hard to discourage."
"Keeps on sending out his rejected poems, eh?"
"Yes; hope springs eternal from a fountain pen."—Spokane Chronicle.

THEIR REAL VALUE.
Reporter—How much more good stolen jewels worth?
Actress—A three-column cut and three or four sticks of good human interest stuff.—Columbus (Ga.) Citizen.

SPELLING LESSON.
"Father," said Marjorie, "I can spell 'father'."
"All right," father replied, "let me hear you spell it."
Marjorie spelled "I-a-b-e-e-l-l."
"That's wrong," smiled father, "you put two l's in it like a bell."
"But, father," the little girl insisted, "this is a-b-e-l-l."—Youngstown Telegram.

MODERN BUILDING.
Investor—Do you think that new house will hold together in a hard wind?
Contractor—Yes, I think it will after it's painted.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

METROPOLITAN OPERA SURPLUS.
NEW YORK—The Metropolitan Opera Company closed its season at Atlanta Saturday night after a brief road tour including Montreal, Cleveland and Cincinnati. The surplus for the season is less than it was at one time expected to be, amounting to \$32,000. The success of the company this year is said to have resulted largely from the production of "The Girl of the Golden West" and "The Goose Girl" and from the retirement of Oscar Hammerstein.

CAR COLLISION STOPS TRAFFIC.
Traffic was stopped at Portland and Sudbury streets for an hour this morning by the collision of cars. Edward Carey, John H. Hodge and Ernest Kelleher, passengers, were injured.

Coats for Men and Women
Automobile Coats \$5.00
Knockabout Coats \$6.00
Waterproof Coats \$6.00
HATS CAPS GLOVES
JACKSON & CO.
128 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON

PHONE TOLL RATES REDUCED AND TIME OF TALK EXTENDED

Reductions in rates or extensions of talking periods are announced by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company in connection with a change in the method of handling short-haul toll calls.

After today toll calls to most points within 15 miles of any exchange will be handled by what is known as the "two-number, no-delay method."

This obviates the necessity of referring the call to the toll operator and the somewhat cumbersome process of having her ask a lot of questions.

The points between which and the Boston central district (Main, Fort Hill, Oxford, Tremont, Back Bay, Richmond and Haymarket) rates have been reduced from 15 cents to 10 cents for a five-minute connection are Salem, Peabody, Marblehead and Dover, Mass.

The points between which and central district exchanges the present three-minute connection for 10 cents has been increased to five minutes are Lynn, Saugus, Burlington and North Reading.

These rates do not affect the toll rate recently announced between points within the metropolitan district.

CONCORD RECALLS DAYS OF '61.
CONCORD, Mass.—The 50th anniversary of the mustering in of the Concord artillery as celebrated here Sunday by a large meeting of townspeople.

Manufacturers of HARD and FLEXIBLE FIBRE
DIAMOND STATE FIBRE COMPANY
For Electrical Insulation and Mechanical Purposes
Made in SHEETS, RODS, TUBES, WASHERS, DISCS and Special Shapes
Mottled Fibre. A Substitute for Rawhide.
WE MAKE A SPECIALTY of Trunk Fibre in all of the standard Trunk colors. Angles and bends, plain and creased. Straps, Loops, Corners for Suit Cases and Trunks. Prices and samples on application.

Directory of Leading Hotels

ARIZONA Prescott—Hotel Congress.	MASSACHUSETTS Boston—Hotel Lenox. Orange—Mansion House. Springfield—Clinton Hall. Springfield—Cooleys Hotel. Worcester—Bay State Hotel. Worcester—Warren Hotel.
BERMUDA Hamilton—Victoria Lodge.	NEW YORK New York—Hotel Imperial.
CALIFORNIA Los Angeles—Hotel Lankershim. San Francisco—Hotel Normandie. San Francisco—Hotel St. Francis.	PENNSYLVANIA Philadelphia—Aldine Hotel.
COLORADO Denver—St. James Hotel.	RHODE ISLAND Providence—Hotel Narragansett.
IDAHO Boise—The Owyhee.	TEXAS San Antonio—The Guster.
ILLINOIS Chicago—Grand Pacific Hotel.	VIRGINIA Fortress Monroe—Hotel Chamberlayne.
LOUISIANA New Orleans—The St. Charles.	WASHINGTON Spokane—Hotel Victoria.
MAINE Portland—Hotel Falmouth.	WISCONSIN Milwaukee—Hotel Maryland.
MICHIGAN Grand Rapids—The Harkins Hotel.	

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

SUMMER GOWN IN PLAIN STYLE HOW ONE CAN LEARN TO COOK

Pale blue linen with darker collar and cuffs.

Way open to girls who have no home training.

OWNS that are made in shirt waist style are always practical for summer wear. This season, the blouses in sailor style, cut with peasant sleeves, are exceedingly smart and much liked. This one includes a big sailor collar and shield and can be finished with a round neck or with a standing collar, as preferred. The skirt is a plain six gored one, and six gored skirts are exceedingly smart this season at the same time that they are essentially practical. They launder successfully and they are in every way desirable and attractive.

The dress is made of pale blue linen with collar and cuffs of a darker color edged with black and white stripes, while the shield is of white. Buff with trimming of black is liked this season and is smart; white with colored collar and cuffs is exceedingly attractive, and many of the darker, more serviceable colors, such as wistaria, are trimmed in contrast or made of one tone with embroidery of white to give relief.

The model also is a good one for cotton poplin and indeed for all materials that can be made in so severe a style. Simple Indian head is being used for gowns of this sort and is admirably well adapted to the design.

It can be trimmed with linen or with poplin in contrasting color, or the entire gown can be made of the white with the edges of the collar and cuffs banded or scalloped or finished in any similar way.

For a woman of medium size the blouse will require 3½ yards of material 27 inches wide, 3 yards 36 or 2½ yards 44, with ¾ yard 36 for collar and cuffs; for the skirt will be needed 5½ yards 27, 3½ yards 36 or 2½ yards 44 inches wide.

A pattern of the blouse (6088), sizes 34 to 40 inches bust, or of the skirt (6082), sizes 22 to 32 inches waist can be had at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



SALT WILL HELP

A varnished floor can be cleaned more easily if sprinkled with coarse salt, which is allowed to stand for a few minutes, then brushed off with a soft broom.—Winnipeg Free Press.

I AM old-fashioned enough to believe that the best way to teach a girl domestic management is the way in which I myself was taught—by my mother, in the old home kitchen, in home cookery, writes Christine Terhune Herriek in the Chicago Inter Ocean.

But what about the girls who cannot have such training as that? How about the girls who have to undertake self-support by the time they leave school and who go from such pursuits to housekeeping? How can they learn?

Well, with every year there is an increase in the number of classes and schools for cookery. The common schools have them now, and in these are taught the elements of domestic economy and of cooking. Then there are cooking classes where the more ornamental points of cookery may be acquired and the women may learn some of the dishes which are beyond the scope of the simple classes.

For the women who cannot get the benefit of any of these advantages there is a host of excellent books on cookery and domestic management.

A woman's husband earns money to pay the bills for running the establishment. Her work is as worthy as his. But what is the use of supplying the sinews of war for a home if it is not properly conducted and its members are not well cared for?

Even the most experienced among us can find help elsewhere, at times. Certain ones have never learned the joy there is in housekeeping. They see only the drudgery, the endless routine of petty cares and minutes economies, the constant struggle to make both ends meet, to devise variety on an insufficient housekeeping allowance, to give pleasure and satisfaction and supply proper nourishment by catering when they have inadequate means for the necessities of life.

I recognize all these trials but I honestly believe that if you considered your work more from the standpoint of a student, if you looked upon it as a profession, you would find its interest

intensified. There is always a pleasure in doing a thing you do well.

You may tell me you have no money to spend upon even simple household books. If that is the case see what you can do with the library in your town.

Start a scrapbook. Cut the recipes and household hints from your paper and magazines and paste them in your book in orderly sequence, arranging them under suitable heads.

CLEANSING MARBLE

It is well to have on hand a recipe or two for the cleansing of marble. Acids should not be used. For ordinary cleansing, soap, water and a soft cloth will usually be sufficient, but where there are stains a good cleansing mixture may be made by sifting together through a fine sieve two parts of soda, one of pumice stone and one of finely powdered chalk. Mix into a paste with water. Rub all over the marble and as soon as the stains are removed wash with soap and water.

A recipe for washing a black clock calls for gum arabic dissolved in water until a little thicker than cream in consistency. Paint the clock with this and let it harden. When dry rub off and the dirt will come with it.—Portland Express and Advertiser.

PIANO POLISH

After the season of furnace dust, the piano case requires polishing. The process of cleaning is simple, only requiring pains and thoroughness. First clean, using cheesecloth soaked and rinsed in clear water, then dry with another piece of the same goods, says the Portland Express and Advertiser. When thoroughly dried off, use a mixture made from a half pint of sweet oil and turpentine and the juice of a quarter lemon. Shake well and apply, using a piece of cheesecloth and polishing off with a piece of soft silk.



THE Crown of Curls

HAS MADE ITS DEBUT

A Beautiful and Artistic Coiffure representing the very latest in style—is easy to adjust and appropriate for all occasions.

Full particulars and beautiful illustrations will be sent upon request. Special attention given to orders from out of town patrons, whose hair I guarantee to match exactly in color and quality.

PERMANENT HAIR WAVING

HAIR DRESSING—HAIR COLORING—MANICURING—FACIAL CLEANSING

A. Simonson

HAIR MERCHANT
506 FIFTH AVENUE
Just above 42 Street
NEW YORK CITY

Largest and Finest Establishment of its Kind in the World

TRIED RECIPES

SPINACH, TREMONT STYLE.

THOROUGHLY wash one peck of spinach. To wash spinach so that it cannot be gritty, it needs to be put in a good sized strainer or colander and put under running water, almost every piece of spinach being handled during this process, in order to remove all the grit. When thoroughly washed put in a covered kettle, without adding any more water. Cook for 10 minutes. Remove from the fire, drain and chop very fine. Melt two rounding tablespoonsful of butter in a saucepan, add the juice of one lemon, a very little salt, and one half teaspoonful of mild paprika. Heat the spinach in this and serve at once.

FRENCH PEAS, NORMANDY STYLE.

Cut two thin slices of bacon into small dice, and place in a sauce pan with four small onions, sliced. Cook until the onions begin to brown; add the liquor from one can of small peas, and cook until the onions are thoroughly tender. Add the peas, salt and pepper to taste, and simmer for 20 minutes. If necessary to thicken, take from the fire, add the well-beaten yolk of one egg at once, and stir until the mixture thickens. There should be enough heat to cook the egg without keeping it over the fire. There is danger in too much cooking, for the egg yolk will cook hard, and therefore separate. Serve at once.

CHEESE DESSERT.

A tasty dessert is made from cottage cheese and cream. The cream is beaten till almost stiff and then cottage cheese is added. This is well mixed and then the mixture is piled in a glass dish. Over all a little orange peel is grated to give a bit of color and flavor. It is served with currant or plum jelly.

CHEESE SCALLOP.

To make a scallop of cheese remove the crust from four slices of bread, cut the ordinary thickness and butter well. Put them, one on top of the other, in a buttered baking dish. Grate or chop a quarter of a pound of tangy cheese and season it well with pepper and salt. Beat up four eggs and then add three cupfuls of milk; beat again together. Sprinkle the seasoned cheese over the bread, pour on the egg mixture, and bake all as one would a bread pudding.

CHEESE PATTIES.

For cheese patties take a pound of cheese and grate it. Mix the cheese with half a cupful of butter and two and a half cupfuls of flour. When thoroughly incorporated add a teaspoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of red pepper and two eggs well beaten. Roll out the dough as one would pie crust, cut in fancy shapes and bake until a light brown in a hot oven. These are delicious with salad.—Montreal Star.

NEW LETTER PAPER

One of the new letter papers shown is of white linen, rather heavy and with a very narrow border of blue and pink, so pale as to be almost indistinguishable, except for the fine line of black or some dark color which edged it. The edges of the paper are gilt, as was the edge of the envelope flap.

The same effect is obtained with letter paper of light yellow, gray, pink, blue and lavender, in this case the borders being darker shades of the color of the paper or in harmonizing colors, says the Denver Times. In every instance, however, the gilt edge is evident and the fine line of black or dark color edging the border.

PECULIAR SILK

Pongee silk is the undyed silk of silkworms fed on the leaves of the scrub oak chiefly. The silk is produced almost exclusively in Shantung province. The real pongee cloth, made of this undyed specially produced silk, is distinct from the pongees of commerce made in all colors from other silks. Each piece of cloth is made from a particular lot of silk, and, therefore, each piece varies from all other pieces in exact quality, weight and fineness, and in a slight degree in color and other qualities. There are certain general grades of cloth, certain varieties of weave, certain popular weights, etc.; but women shopping in Chinese pongees find it very difficult to match pieces.

WELL-FITTING SASH

Girdles and sashes are much worn on the new dresses to give the appearance of a shortened empire waist line. In making your girdle do not drop it below the line of the waist in the front, but keep it straight and high. An easy way to get a well-fitting girdle is to make a foundation of silk belting, to which the bones may be attached by the height desired at the front, sides and back. Sew the silk to this, laying in folds and tacking invisibly to belting and bones. Any form of sash end or bow trimming may be used. The large obi bows at the center back are the fad of the moment, and the straight-hanging ends from the left side front are exceedingly graceful.—Ladies Home Journal.

LAUNDERING WORK WELL DONE

Proper treatment of flannels, stockings and prints.

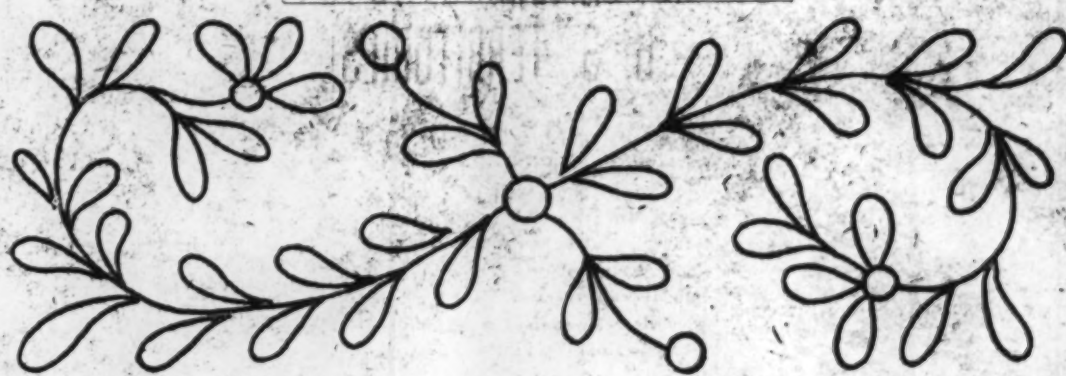
THE Ladies World, which is printing a series of articles on laundry work, has this to say about washing flannels:

Prepare a tub half full of hot water, put a little of the soap lather in, which will be in the form of a jelly; let the soap jelly dissolve in the hot water, then add cold water until the water in the tub feels only nicely warm to the hands. It must not be hot. Make a lather with the hand by moving the water about, shake the flannels well, plunge them into the water and knead and squeeze them till quite clean. Turn them on the wrong side, and wash in a second soapy water. Do not rub soap on them at all, and if the water is very hard put one tablespoonful of ammonia into each gallon of water. When they are quite clean rinse them well in several clean warm waters till quite free from soap, the last water being softened with ammonia. Squeeze as dry as possible, but do not wring them, shake well, and dry at once. Flannels must not be dried too near the fire or in the hot sun, but in a shady, windy place. Colored flannels are washed in the same way, but no ammonia must be used for them, a little borax dissolved in boiling water being used instead. Ordinary shawls are treated like colored flannels, but they must be tightly wrung and well shaken to raise the pile, and dried in the open air if possible.

Stockings and socks are treated very much like colored flannels; if colored, they may be washed in the same lather after white or colored flannels, but as the sole of the foot becomes soiled and hard it may be found necessary to rub that part with hard soap, and also to rub it between the hands, to insure its being thoroughly clean and soft. Socks and stockings should be washed on the right side, then turned and washed thoroughly on the wrong side, folded, and wrung across the width to keep them in good shape. They ought then to be shaken and hung to dry by the toe, which also helps to keep them shapely. When stockings are dry, the thickly woven ones only require to be folded neatly, and put tidily away, unless they require mending. Fine cashmere stockings are improved in appearance if pressed on the right side

DESIGN FOR CHEMISE FRONT OR CORSET COVER

Leaves and flowers to be worked in solid satin stitch.



FOR YACHTING

Trim little white serge and linen sailor suits are being shown for the yachting woman. White canvas slippers, a jaunty white cap and a dashing red or black tie finish the costume, says the Philadelphia Times. Replicas of these are made for the tiny miss. Small pink rosebuds may nestle in the blue tulle which is gathered into a frill around the front.

RIBBON HOLDER

Cut four three and one half inch circles out of thin cardboard, tack Dresden silk on one, and white soft silk on the other, being careful that it is on smoothly. Trim off all superfluous ends and sew the circles together firmly, says the Minneapolis News. Whip tiny Valenciennes lace on the edge of these and repeat the process with the remaining circles. When this is done, insert a bolt of baby ribbon between them, and with a stiletto make two holes from top circle through bolt and bottom circle. In these insert a short piece of baby ribbon, tying in bow on top and in this bow put a bone ribbon threader.

6 Beacon Street Sanitary House Cleaning

Our machines are large wagons, capable of the thorough elimination of all dust, moth-eggs, etc., in a way impossible with the small portable cleaners.

We thoroughly clean any part or the whole of your home by our improved vacuum method.

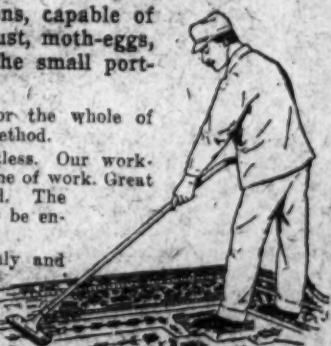
The process is thorough and dustless. Our workmen are skilled in this one particular line of work. Great care is exercised; nothing is injured. The most expensive furnishings may safely be entrusted to our care.

No other method can so thoroughly and safely clean your floor coverings, wall hangings, furniture, bedding, etc. Work formerly requiring days is now done in a few hours. We can refer you to the work we have done in the better homes of Greater Boston. Prices reasonable.

Write, phone or call, addressing House Department, and our representative will call and consult with you, making no charge or incurring no obligation on your part.

The Sanitary Dust Removing Co. 6 Beacon Street

New York Office, 103 Park Avenue.



SINK CLEANER

The kitchen sink should be washed with kerosene, as this cleans it and keeps the flies away. It is much better than hard scouring with soap and water, since this treatment will wear the enamel and injure the surface.—Philadelphia Times.

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street

34th Street

New York

FURNITURE DEPT'S. In Both Stores.

The space devoted to these departments has been very materially increased.

On Tuesday and Wednesday,
May the 2nd and 3rd.

White Enamel, Bird's-eye Maple and Mahogany Furniture for Summer furnishings. Bureaus, plate glass mirrors.

20.00, 24.00 and 27.00
usual prices 25.00, 32.00 and 35.00

Chiffoniers, plate glass mirrors.

18.00, 20.00 and 24.00
usual prices 20.00, 25.00 and 31.00

Princess Dressers, in White Enamel only

28.00
usual price 32.00

English Arts and Crafts Dining Room Suites, Sideboard, China Closet, Extension Table, Four Dining Chairs and Two Dining Arm Chairs.

145.00 complete
usual price 155.00

Living Room Furniture.

Solid Mahogany Mission Furniture including Settees, Morris Chairs, Reclining Arm Chairs, Arm Chairs and Rockers, Low Seated Chairs and Rockers, Bookcases, Library, Tea and Lunch Tables and Magazine Cabinets.

Settees with low arms, richly upholstered.

30.00

Arm Chairs and Arm Rockers, richly upholstered.

15.00

Medium size Chairs and Rockers.

8.50

English Oak Library or Hall Suites.

Including Settee, Arm Chairs and Side Chairs with cane seats and panel backs. Dull antique finish.

38.00
usual price 57.00

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street

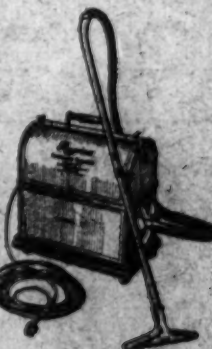
New York

34th Street

PNEUMATIC CLEANERS

(Licensed under the basic patents)

Have solved the "Spring Housecleaning" problem in thousands of homes. Avoid the drudgery and disturbance of old-fashioned methods. Get a Regina and keep your home clean and sanitary 365 days in the year. Reginas operate with double suction pumps. Twice as efficient as the ordinary kind. Easiest to use. Most modern. Light, compact, inexpensive. Fully guaranteed. Electric or hand operated models. Inquire of dealers or write to us for particulars. Our interesting booklet, "THE MAGIC WAND," beautifully illustrated in color, presents the cleaning problem in an original and fascinating manner. Mailed on receipt of 2c. stamp.



THE REGINA COMPANY, 33 EAST 17TH STREET, NEW YORK. 871 MCCLURG BUILDING, CHICAGO.

The Crowning Attribute of Lovely Woman is Cleanliness

NAIAD DRESS SHIELD

ODORLESS HYGIENIC Supreme in Beauty! Important and exclusive Possesses two important and exclusive features. It does not deteriorate with age and fall to powder in the dress—can be easily and quickly sterilized by immersing in boiling water for a few seconds only. At the stores or sample paid for 25 cents. Ever pale guaranteed.

The C. E. CONOVER CO., Mfrs., 101 Franklin St., N. Y.



Unseen NAIAD Protection

DEMOCRATS TO LOOK CLOSELY INTO HEAVY U. S. EXPENDITURES

Expect to Show That Cost of Government Has Been Increased Unnecessarily by Republicans.

LATTER LIBERAL

WASHINGTON—In the Democratic investigation of the executive departments of the government to discover whether 16 years of uninterrupted Republican control has led to an undue expenditure of public funds, the amount of extravagance uncovered will depend entirely on the skill of the investigating committees.

The Democrats for generations have demanded "retrenchment and reform," and when they have controlled the government they have with more or less success put that theory into practice. The Republicans, on the other hand, have always insisted that the government should expend its funds liberally in the interest of efficient conduct of public affairs.

That the Democrats, in the investigation, will find numerous expenditures which in their judgment are extravagant need not be doubted. The Democrats received their teaching for economy in federal expenditures from Thomas Jefferson, who was the first to announce that that government was the best which was the least. He believed in limiting the federal power and in financing it with the utmost care. The Republicans, on the other hand, taking their policy from Alexander Hamilton, have always stood for effective central government and large supply of funds.

The Democrats want as little federal government as is compatible with efficiency. The Republicans want as much federal government as possible and a liberal expenditure of money.

The rapid development of the agricultural resources of the country has had the effect of tremendously expanding the activities of the department of agriculture, and the forthcoming probe will probably have little difficulty in ascertaining that there is a lack of proper economy in that department, resulting in extravagance. The new department of commerce and labor has never been organized on a first class footing and the Democrats may find something to criticize there. The extravagances of the treasury department, of which there were many, were partially corrected by Charles D. Norton when assistant secretary of the treasury.

The Democrats have already found that they can dispense with congress pay amounting to \$180,000 a year in salaries. And so the work will run through all branches of the government in Washington. In the postoffice department Postmaster General Hitchcock's political activities will be inquired into.

The Democrats could not avoid the investigation if they wanted to do so. To remain inactive would be to condone the expenditures of the Republicans without inquiring into them. The investigations will be completed, in the opinion of the present special session of Congress, for there will be more time for such things now than there will be next winter, when general legislation will be taken up. The results of the investigations will be reported to Congress.

LYNN INDUSTRIES SHOW INCREASE

WASHINGTON—A statement of the results of the census of manufactures of Lynn was issued by Census Director Durand. It contains a summary comparing the figures for 1904 and 1909, by city totals.

The summary shows increases in every item except in number of establishments, which was alike in both years. There were 431 establishments in 1909 and 1904.

The value of products was \$71,503,000 in 1909 and \$55,003,000 in 1904, an increase of \$16,500,000, or 3 per cent.

SAMUEL S. KOENIG FOR CHAIRMAN

NEW YORK—Unless unexpected opposition develops, Samuel S. Koenig will be elected president of the Republican county committee on Tuesday evening. Several members of the executive committee are still opposed to Mr. Koenig, however.

It was explained by friends of Lloyd Griscom that if the subject comes to a vote on Tuesday night Mr. Koenig will win easily.

GRESHAM'S RECORD OF RESCUE GOOD

The revenue cutter Gresham is back in Boston harbor. In the four months during which the cutter patrolled the Massachusetts coast she traveled more than 6000 miles, saved 50 men and recovered vessels and cargoes valued at \$200,000.

SANCTIONS SALE OF CHAPEL

NEWPORT, R. I.—In a decree entered in the superior court today Judge Stearns sanctions the contemplated sale of All Saints chapel, this city, for the benefit of the Rhode Island diocese of the Episcopal church.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

REVERE.

Chairman Keeping of the town finance committee has appointed these sub-committees: Highway department, Ernest H. Pierce, Thomas Lane, Jacob Mendoza, John D. Coughlin, John War-nock; sewers and drains, Eliphail A. Lond, Alphonzo Filadaro, Clarence W. Hall, Ernest H. Pierce, Carmine J. Valiente; fire department, Charles E. O'Neill, Arthur C. Kirby, Thomas R. Willis, Morris Greenbaum, William E. Hancock; police department, William H. Johnson, Daniel F. Clifford, Patrick G. Murphy; school department, Josiah B. Shurtleff, Jr., Daniel A. Nason, John F. Collar, Howard H. Trask, Frank J. Sine; water department, William H. H. Whit-ing, George F. Atkins, Thomas Lane, Arthur C. Kirby, J. B. Shurtleff, Jr.; public buildings, Frank M. Craig, Samuel P. Janvin, John H. Roberts, Arthur C. Pendergast, Patrick G. Murphy; park department, John Warnock, Daniel F. Clifford, Morris Greenbaum, Allan Robinson, William E. Hancock; financial affairs, Samuel A. Segee, William H. H. Whitling, Charles A. O'Neill, John D. Coughlin, Jacob Mendoza.

NEWTON.

Officers elected by the Men's Club of Grace church are: President, John J. Sellman; vice-president, Edwin F. Sawyer; secretary and treasurer, Herbert H. Howe; executive committee, Frederick H. Loveland, Herbert A. Nealey, Walter R. Furbush, Albert N. Bullen.

The Newton Highlands Monday Club has elected: President, Mrs. Charles T. Bartlett; vice-presidents, Mrs. Charlton D. Miller, Mrs. Heber Durgin; recording secretary, Mrs. C. S. Lifford; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Florence L. B. Robbins; treasurer, Mrs. F. A. MacCallum.

EVERETT.

Francis C. Danforth, past commander of James A. Perkins post, G. A. R., has been elected chaplain succeeding Samuel Lambert, who was promoted to post adjutant. At the banquet of Everett post of G. A. R. tonight the speakers will be Allan T. Treadway, president of the Senate, President Smith of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and Senator John F. Malley of Springfield.

CAMBRIDGE.

A large elm tree on State street became uprooted Sunday morning and fell, carrying several wires with it. The wires were soon repaired and the tree cut up into wood.

John J. Brownrigg is temporarily engineer of the city hall, having been appointed by Jeremiah F. Downey, superintendent of public buildings.

NEEDHAM.

The gymnasium classes of the Young Peoples Association will give an athletic exhibition in Bourne hall Wednesday evening.

Ezra N. Fuller camp, Sons of Veterans, will have a party in Kingsbury hall Wednesday evening to raise funds for a memorial tablet to Needham soldiers of the civil war.

WATERTOWN.

The annual May festival of the First Congregational church is being held today with these chairmen in charge of committees: Mrs. J. H. Gerry, Mrs. George Wilson, Mrs. F. A. Reed, Miss Gertrude Piper, Alden Keens, Mrs. C. F. Yorke, Mrs. G. F. Robinson, Mrs. C. S. Whitney.

LEXINGTON.

The Lexington Field and Garden Club will hold its annual meeting and election of officers this evening in Cary hall, town hall. E. M. Mulliken is clerk.

ESPARTA IN-WITH BIG FRUIT CARGO

Bringing a large cargo of bananas, the steamship Esparta of the United Fruit Company's fleet arrived today from Port Limon, Costa Rica. Adverse weather in the Straits of Florida and fog the last 12 hours delayed the arrival of the big fruiter somewhat, but she made her berth at an early hour.

The saloon passengers were: Dr. and Mrs. John W. Begg of San Jose, John Begg, Miss Felice Begg, Mrs. Douglas Pirie, Miss Gibson Pirie, Miss Margaret Pirie, Miss Cristina Sotto, Miss Berardo Vinna, Francisco Benillo, Francisco Girattini, Walter Inness, Frederick Warner and William Scott of Boston.

MILLION EARNED BY N. Y. STUDENTS

NEW YORK—The 1150 students of the New York University School of Commerce earned nearly \$1,125,000 in 1910 while devoting on an average nine hours a week to classroom attendance and fully an equal amount of time to preparation for recitations. These facts have been announced in a report compiled by Dr. George C. Sprague, registrar of the university, from cards distributed to the students.

CAR STRIKES TEAM

FALL RIVER, Mass.—An electric car on the Dartmouth & Westport road to New Bedford struck an open buggy in which Patrick McGee of Webster street, this city, and his wife, Mrs. Maude McGee, were riding Sunday. Both perished.

EVERETT BUILDING BURNED

EVERETT—A fire on the third floor of the Whittier building in Everett square early Sunday morning caused a loss estimated at \$12,000.

READING.

The Y. M. C. A. auxiliary will hold its annual meeting and election of officers in the Baptist church parlors Tuesday afternoon.

New officers of Security lodge, I. O. O. F.: Noble grand, Loran D. Frazier; vice-grand, Ernest T. Wakefield; recording secretary, James C. Nichols; financial secretary, Benjamin Y. Smith; treasurer, George F. Buck; warden, Lester K. Pratt; conductor, C. M. Platts; chaplain, J. Scott Parker; R. S. S. Guy B. Cook; L. S. S. R. W. Totten; R. S. N. G. Ora L. Milbury; L. S. N. G. Wilbur C. Cummings; R. S. V. G. Fred H. Gear; L. S. V. G. Harrison B. Parker; inside guard, E. N. Colby; outside guard, Charles Swain.

STONEHAM.

The board of health has awarded the contract for municipal collections of garbage to W. S. Collins for \$850 for the year, and board of public works has given the street watering contract to J. W. Holden for \$650. The latter board has appointed H. M. Nabstedt as superintendent and engineer of the highway, sewer, water and other departments under its control.

Mary Seadett auxiliary, S. W. V., will celebrate its anniversary this evening with an entertainment and social.

MELROSE.

Mayor Eugene H. Moore will send in the appointment of two additional regular policemen at tonight's meeting of the aldermen. Most of the evening will be taken up with license renewals.

The installation of police signal boxes will begin this week, and by the first of next week the system will be ready for use.

CHELSEA.

The Rev. Herbert W. Stebbins, formerly pastor of the First Congregational church, will give an address before the Sawyer class of the Baptist church, Tuesday evening.

Col. John Margretts of New York city will speak on "Heroes" at the rooms of the Salvation Army Wednesday evening.

BROOKLINE.

The annual meeting of the Brookline Friendly Society will be held at the Union building the night of May 8.

The following have been granted auctioneer licenses for one year: Cutler B. Downer, Malcom N. Jackson, Robert F. Miller, Frank Mosely, Benjamin B. Sands, Jacob W. Wilbur and Edward D. Tucker.

MEDFORD.

The South Medford Baptist church women have organized a missionary circle and have elected: President, Mrs. E. C. Ritchie; vice-president, Mrs. William E. Webber; secretary, Mrs. Charles N. Brown; treasurer, Mrs. Margaret B. Yeamans.

ARLINGTON.

A comedy entitled "Ver Salzen" will be given in the high school hall May 19 by the German Club of the school.

The Algonquin Boat Club will hold a business meeting this evening in the club house.

WALTHAM.

The last of a series of hearings on the abolition of grade crossings in this city is to be held before the special grade crossing commission in the rooms of the commission in the Tremont building, Boston, this afternoon.

EAST LEXINGTON.

The Woman's Alliance of the Follen church has elected: President, Mrs. Locke; vice-president, Mrs. Annie Hanscomb; secretary, Mrs. C. H. Spaulding; treasurer, Mrs. Larkin Smith.

MR. TAFT'S FORMER COTTAGE IS MOVED

BEVERLY, Mass.—The Evans cottage which for two seasons was the home of President Taft is now high and dry on the beach at Marblehead. It was ferried across the harbor from Beverly today.

The cottage will be raised and put on a foundation on the Crowninshield estate, which Mrs. F. D. Evans purchased. The ell was taken over last week. The house weighs 300 tons and the ell 75.

NEW YORK STRIKERS PARADE

NEW YORK—May day parades arranged by the Socialist general committee of the greater city were held in Brooklyn and Manhattan today and were larger than usual because of the increased number of work in the city. The chief strike in progress in this city is that of the machinists, who demand the eight-hour work day. Five thousand men are already out, and according to union officials 10,000 additional will have joined by Tuesday. There is also a small strike of journeymen bakers, who demand a wage increase of \$2 a week and improved working conditions. Two hundred shops are affected.

GRANITE MEN COMPROMISE

CONCORD, N. H.—After several weeks of negotiating the unions comprising the granite industry and the Concord Granite Manufacturers Association have reached a compromise agreement which will be in effect for a period of five years, beginning today. About 500 men are affected.

SECRETARY M'VEAGH SUE

CHICAGO—Franklin MacVeagh, secretary of the treasury, was sued today for \$100,000 on a charge of libel by Charles F. Leach, formerly collector of customs for the port of Cleveland, whom MacVeagh removed from office.

MALDEN.

A compromise has been effected between the master plumbers and the journeymen, by which the latter are to receive \$4.10 per day and Saturday half holidays without pay.

Robert E. Black of Essex street, a graduate of the local high school who has since played professional ball with the Lynn and Haverhill teams, has signed with the Portsmouth team in the Ohio State league and left for there today.

RANDOLPH.

The engineers of the fire department have organized with James E. Blanche chief and George A. Roel clerk.

The church of the Unity has elected: President, Henry A. Belcher; vice-president, Frank D. McCarthy; clerk, Seth D. Bradley; treasurer, Harry F. Lyons; collector, Mrs. William Porter; executive committee, Mrs. Henry A. Belcher, Mrs. William Porter, Edward Grasse, John H. Clark and William B. Chubbuck.

ROCKLAND.

The Rockland Teachers Association has elected: President, W. L. Coggins; vice-president, John M. McDonnell; secretary, Miss Hortense M. Bowler; treasurer, J. W. Dyson; chairman of social committee, Miss Emma Jewett; chairman of entertainment committee, Miss Mary Warren.

The annual May party of the Unity Club of the Unitarian church will be held in the opera house this evening.

BEVERLY.

Melville Woodbury, president of the Civic Improvement League, has sent out notices of a lecture on "Playgrounds" to be given by Francis North at the city hall, May 5.

The annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held this evening at the rooms of the association in the Mason building. The work on the new building on Cabot street is progressing favorably.

WAKEFIELD.

The Penultimate Literary and Art Club has elected: President, Mrs. Eva Gowing Ripley; secretary, Miss Grace S. White; treasurer, Mrs. George E. Potter.

The Fidelity class of the Congregational church has elected these officers: President, Miss Gertrude E. Redfean; treasurer, Miss Carrie Christie; secretary, Miss Ethel Redfean.

WINTHROP.

The annual parish meeting of All Soul's Unitarian church will be held Wednesday evening.

The Men's Brotherhood of the Methodist church will hold a special meeting this evening.

The ladies of the Union Congregational church will serve a May breakfast at the church Tuesday morning.

WEYMOUTH.

The ladies of the Third Universalist church will hold a May breakfast in the vestry Tuesday morning.

Hose 5 of the fire department observed the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the company by a dinner at their headquarters Saturday evening.

QUINCY.

The annual party of the Sunday school of the First Unitarian church will be held Tuesday evening.

The Quincy Cooperative Bank holds its annual meeting Wednesday evening.

HOLBROOK.

The Holbrook Memorial Association has invited Capt. Horace Niles post, No. 110, G. A. R., and Lieut. William Palmer camp, S. V., to take part in the public Memorial day services.

CAMBRIDGE SHOWS FIVE YEARS' STEADY INDUSTRIAL INCREASE

WASHINGTON—In a statement just issued by Census Director Durand of the bureau of commerce and labor, it is shown that between the years 1904-1909 industrial Cambridge expanded steadily in every item of manufacture save one. There are also issued statements concerning Chelsea and Springfield, Mass.

Springfield shows a general increase. Chelsea data shows how the city has been retarded by the fire of 1908.

A preliminary statement of the general results of the census of manufactures in every item except in cost of materials used, which shows a decrease of 6 per cent. There was a 35 per cent increase in the number of salaried officials and clerks; 19 per cent in the value added by manufacture; 18 per cent in the capital invested; 17 per cent in the salaries and wages; 16 per cent in miscellaneous expenses; 5 per cent in the number of establishments; and in the average number of wage-earners employed during the year, and 4 per cent in the value of products.

The value of products was \$44,227,000 in 1909, and \$42,407,000 in 1904, an increase of \$1,820,000, or 4 per cent. The average per establishment was approximately \$161,000 in 1909, and about \$162,000 in 1904.

Except in number of establishments and in miscellaneous expenses, which show a decrease of 15 and 11 per cent respectively, the summary of Chelsea exhibits increases in the items as follows: Number of salaried officials and clerks, 41 per cent; salaries and wages, 39 per cent; cost of materials used, 27 per cent; value of products, 23 per cent; average number of wage-earners employed during the year, 21 per cent; value added by manufacture, 15 per cent, and capital, 14 per cent.

The value of products was \$17,002,000 in 1909, and \$13,879,000 in 1904, an increase of \$3,123,000, or 23 per cent. The average per establishment was approximately \$155,000 in 1909, and about \$107,000 in 1904.

Springfield's summary shows increases in every item.

SCOUT MOVEMENT IS EXPANDING TO U. S. TERRITORIES

The Boy Scout organization has spread rapidly and effectively. The colonies of the United States have troops of Boy Scouts affiliated with the Boy Scouts of America. In Manila, P. I.; the Canal Zone, San Juan, Porto Rico, and in Honolulu, Hawaii, there are patrols of scouts who are being trained in various activities. In addition the movement has spread to Cuba and Mexico.

In the various territories the troops of Boy Scouts have been organized by Americans who appreciate the value of spreading the principles of scoutcraft. They realize that the Boy Scout activities not only train the boys mentally and physically, but also develop patriotism. The boys have been trained to salute the flag, and to do many other things emphasizing the principles of American citizenship. It is the hope of the scout leaders and the other men interested in the Boy Scout work in the territories that the boys will help in arousing still greater respect among the natives of the respective colonies for the American principles and institutions.

H. E. Shaffer, scout commissioner for Porto Rico, who has several hundred boy scouts under his charge, writes that the organization is in reality the only patriotic organization on the island; that the boys by their example to their brothers and fathers are really working a revolution in the attitude of Porto Ricans toward Americans. Similar effort work is being done in the Philippines by Elwood S. Brown, scout commissioner of Manila. He has organized several patrols of boy scouts.

CAMBRIDGE NAMES F. P. STEARNS HEAD OF WATER EXPERTS

Frederick P. Stearns, an expert in the employ of the water works, has been appointed by the city of Cambridge to investigate the question of the future water supply of the city. He will be assisted by Louis M. Hastings, city engineer, and Prof. Hector J. Hubes of Harvard University.

The Cambridge water basin consists of Stony and Hobbs brooks. The Stony brook dam is not high enough and it is estimated that the city loses 13,000,000 gallons of water every spring in the Charles river.

There are five propositions to be considered, as follows: To acquire additional land adjoining Stony brook and increase size of basin; in some manner to return the waters of Hobbs brook from Stony brook back to the original stream until needed; to raise the Stony brook dam; to establish an auxiliary water system whereby the city may draw a supply from the Charles river for factory use and for fires; the use of meters in the waterworks system, thus forcing a more careful use of the supply.

WESTFIELD CARPENTERS STRIKE

WESTFIELD, Mass.—Sixty-five carpenters went out on strike here today morning. They demand 44 hours a week in place of 48 hours at wages of 41 cents an hour, with Saturday afternoon off with pay.

German Leader Who Says His Country Is Held Back by Protection



(Copyright by Exclusive News Agency.)
HERR DERNBURG.

ANTI-MANCHU RISING SPREADS OVER PART OF SOUTHERN CHINA

(Continued from Page One.)

loyal if it appeared that the rebels were about to gain the upper hand.

Fighting continues within the walled city. The rebels are being driven from point to point. Repression is rigorous.

Steamship communication with Hongkong has been resumed. Persons arriving at Canton are strictly searched.

Li, the traitor, has perished and Brigadier-General Chung has been wounded.

The rebels are strong in numbers and have carried on their work of destruction with fanatical bravery. They made an attack upon the provincial arsenal, but were repulsed by the troops under loyal officers.

Many of the revolutionists perished, but some of them fled to an unoccupied rice store and built a barricade with hundreds of bags of rice. The troops found great difficulty in assaulting the barricade, owing to the bombs, which the rebels threw with great accuracy. Finally the store was set on fire.

There has been a gathering at Canton lately of those opposed to the Manchu dynasty. A few days ago several hundred arrived from Hong Kong. The plot to overturn the government was betrayed, and the leaders of the movement urged the victory's bodyguard to join forces and kill the Manchus. This the bodyguard refused to do, with the result that when the attack was made upon the official residence of the viceroy a few days ago, the revolutionists were routed.

Wu Sun, a Chinese, who was educated in Japan and wears European clothes, is the leader of the movement. Both he and his confederates came to Canton from Singapore, the refuge of Sun Yat Sen.

The cable reports indicate that the rising in Canton which has now spread through Kwangtung province and into Kwangsi province was begun by one of Dr. Sun Yat Sen's lieutenants, and it is possible that the well known reformer, who is now said to be in Canada, is in touch with all the moves. The revolt has made marked progress on the West river. Wuchow is about 220 miles from Canton and is a natural distributing center for Kweichow, Eastern Yunnan, Kwangsi and Canton. Samshui (Sam Sui) is an important treaty port on the West river with a large junk traffic. It has a railway from Canton, of about 30 miles. Fatsan is 10 miles from Canton, and is an important center on the line to Samshui.

BURNS' MEN HELD ON BRIBE CHARGES

COLUMBUS, O.—Despite the fact that F. S. Harrison, A. C. Bailey and David Perry, Burns detectives arrested charged with having bribed Representative George B. Nye, insisted that they were working only to secure evidence involving members of the Legislature in a bribery scandal, they were bound over to the grand jury in \$5000 each today. They furnished bonds. The grand jury will begin consideration of their cases tomorrow.

Mr. Nye, when approached by the three men, notified Speake Vining of the offer, and, according to his story, a trap was at once laid. Burns detectives who have been probing the alleged corruption this afternoon asserted that they have secured evidence against no less than 20 members.

ORGANIZE SINKING FUND BOARD.

The city sinking fund commissioners organized today by electing James W. Dunphy chairman, Charles S. Slattery vice-chairman and J. Alford Mitchell secretary.

NO LICENSE AT NEWFIELD, N. H.

EXETER, N. H.—Newfield, where licenses have prevailed since the enactment of the present prohibitory law, today becomes a temperate town for two years.

GERMANY'S FORMER COLONIAL SECRETARY DEMANDS FREE TRADE

BERLIN—The champions of orthodoxy in the German school of economics have received a sudden and altogether unexpected blow from no less a person than Herr Dernburg. The former colonial secretary is a mighty figure in the German business and financial world, a personal friend of the Kaiser's and a member of that well-politic group to whom the war lord is in the habit of turning for advice and information on all subjects. A year or two ago his acceptance of a ministerial portfolio, in a critical moment in the history of the colonial office, was received with approbation throughout the fatherland. Then came the struggle with bureaucracy, the cold process of disillusionment, and the final resignation. Since then Herr Dernburg, like Achilles, has rested in his tent. Now, of a sudden, he has rushed again into the battle and hurled a bomb into the official camp, charged with such high explosive as a demand for free trade in finance, and an appreciation of English economics as opposed to those of Germany.

It has been said that a German gives himself the trouble to be born, and that the state does all the rest for him. Herr Dernburg seems inclined to emphasize this epigram. His tenure of the colonial office seems to have convinced him that the British empire "grows" as irresponsibly as Topsy, while the German one, hedged with protection and ditched with regulations, is being killed by care. A handful of factors, who were soldiers at intervals, founded the empire which stretches from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas; a little army of regulars who can never so far forget their pipelay as to develop the necessary quantity of what Emerson once described as potato, will never do the same for German East Africa. The host of German officials, armed with impracticable economic theories, constitute, Herr Dernburg asserts, a doctrinaire army corps, the energies of which are devoted to strangling the country's natural efforts toward expansion. As a result of those utterances the free trader in Germany is throwing up his cap; the protectionist wraps his toga of duties more tightly than ever about him, as he murmurs: "Et tu, Brute."

It was the action of the Prussian government in excluding the recent issue of Chicago-Milwaukee bonds from the Berlin exchange which proved the final bureaucratic straw on the back of the Dernburg camel. The excuse of the ministers that the ever increasing influx of foreign securities must have the effect of making money dearer and increasing the rates of interest, he will have none of. Not only does he denounce this abnormal protection of German promoters, but he declares that in consequence of it London maintains without serious challenge her position as the banking center of the world, while Germany accepts as an example the decadent methods of the moribund financial system of France. The consequence of all this is that England has become the clearing house of the world. Not only the official securities of every country dealt with in her markets, but the bonds of all the great private enterprises of the world. This international business has brought the country an international credit, and it is British and not Prussian consols which are the premier security of the globe.

It is not only, however, as a banking center that British influence is predominant. Two thirds of the raw material of the world change hands in her markets, simply because those markets are unrestricted, and are supported by a policy so liberal as to be practically international. The impolicy of Germany to wrest this financial supremacy from England is owing to two fundamental misconceptions: first, that an elasticity of system that places every man in a uniform and guards every transaction with a license; and, secondly, that there must be one law for imports and another for exports. There never was a greater economic fallacy than is implied in the policy that internal trade expansion must be secured by protection, but that world commerce should be rendered as free as diplomatic action can make it. England has freed herself from the bogey, and as a result England is not merely the greatest, but the only money market in the world.

SCHOONER CREWS SAVED IN WRECKS

NORTH

DARROW IN CHARGE OF THE DEFENSE IN DYNAMITING CASES

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—With the arrival today of Leo Rappaport of Indianapolis, who will confer with the McNamara brothers and report by wire to Clarence S. Darrow in Chicago, the defense of the men arrested in connection with the dynamiting of the Times building will take definite form.

It appears to be generally agreed that there will be no arraignment of the prisoners until their lawyers have had time to confer on the general lines of the defense to be offered. It has been about determined that separate trials will be demanded for all the accused.

The McNamara and McManigal passed their first Sunday in jail reading. J. J. McNamara occupied himself with several popular magazines, including one in which there happened to be an illustrated article on the effect of the explosion of the Du Pont dynamite factory in Wisconsin in February.

COLUMBUS, O.—The arrest Sunday of three of W. J. Burns' detectives on warrants sworn out by George B. Nye, a member of the lower branch of the General Assembly, is the first development in a legislative bribery case. They are charged with bribery and it developed that they had been employed to trap bribe-taking or bribe-soliciting legislators. The detectives have been here three weeks. They are David F. Berry, A. G. Bailey and F. S. Harrison.

Representative Nye claims that the detectives paid him \$200 to vote against the Whittemore insurance bill and \$200 for voting against the Green bill, providing a nine-hour work day for women; also that they approached him with a proposition that they had several thousand dollars with which to defeat the nine-hour bill and pass the Whittemore bill.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Following a long conference with heads of the national and international unions here and with representatives of the local trades council, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, gave a statement to the press, in which he said that the arrest of John J. McNamara, secretary of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, was a "frame-up" and a "plain case of kidnapping." Mr. Gompers said that the kidnapping case would "be pressed to the very limit."

"It was the unanimous decision of those who attended our meeting," said Mr. Gompers, "that the executive council of the American Federation of Labor shall take charge of the cases. It was decided that the matter of arranging for the defense of the prisoners at Los Angeles, the employment of counsel and the raising of a defense fund shall be left to the executive council. I cannot say what action the council will take. I shall present the matter to the council, which will have the last voice in determining what we shall do."

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—During an address before the Central Trades and Labor union Sunday afternoon William D. Haywood, as a protest against the arrest of John J. McNamara, proposed a general strike, to include every worker in every industry in the United States who can be induced to join, on the day the McNamara brothers are brought to trial in Los Angeles.

NEW YORK.—The full strength of the socialist party of America will be contributed toward the defense of John J. and J. B. McNamara, under arrest in connection with the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times building. This was decided upon Sunday night by the national executive committee of the party.

MILITIA COMMANDS IN KEEN RIVALRY FOR MANEUVER HONORS

In the maneuvers in July for which the Massachusetts militia is preparing there will be keen rivalry between the commands, and Capt. M. A. Hanna, U. S. infantry, who has been delegated to be instructor for the Massachusetts troops, is urging upon the officers the advantages of biennial maneuvers.

Most of the officers who have been observing the "maneuvers" in Texas will be pressed into service by the commanders of their respective regiments for talks at commissioned and non-commissioned officers' schools, which will be held frequently.

The question of rations and their transportation will be studied by the commissaries of the militia this year and a meeting of all the brigade and regimental commissaries in the service of the state will convene on Tuesday afternoon at the State House in the office of Gen. James G. White, commissary-general, and plans will be formulated for handling foodstuffs during the maneuvers.

Motor trucks will be brought into use to a greater extent than they were two years ago in the transportation of supplies and with better railroad facilities through Middlesex and Essex counties the troops are assured of excellent service from the cook tents.

With the opening of the spring weather many of the individual commands will commence their practice marches.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

TODAY'S SALES.

Business continues brisk in the Dorchester district. One of the most recent sales in that section of the city involves brick double houses numbered 93 and 95 Erie street, between Glenway and Elmo streets. George M. Neely conveys to Samuel Rubenstein. The assessors' rating on the property is \$8800, including \$1300 on the 4190 square feet of land in the lot.

Another change in ownership takes the estate at 21 Wolcott street, between Erie street and Columbia road, comprising a frame house and lot containing 3968 square feet of land, all valued for taxing purposes on \$5900. The land's share is \$1400. John Moir sells to Arthur Williams.

Rosie Goldstein has disposed of her interest in the property at 19 Laconia street, near Washington street, to Becky Schneider. A lot containing 1470 square feet of land and a 3½-story well-front brick house comprise the parcel, which is taxed on \$5600, with \$2600 on the lot.

Marks Harris has just acquired title to a lot of 19,000 square feet of vacant land on Nightingale street, junction of Wales street, from Charles H. Greenwood. The assessment is \$3700.

Two frame houses and 14,195 square feet of land at 29 Raymond street, near Athol street, Brighton, have just passed to the ownership of John J. Timmins, the grantor being Alexander Miln. There is a rating of \$5100 on the entire estate, of which amount \$2100 is on the land.

Another Brighton change involves a lot of 2762 square feet of land at 10 Bennett street, near Market street, taxed on 25 cents per square foot. Thomas Casey sells to Louisa M. Cadigan.

ELBOW HILL TERRACE, WAVERLEY. F. Alexander Chandler has recently purchased and is dividing for sale into house lots the estates at Waverley formerly owned by the heirs of John Sylvester and William Jewett. Mr. Chandler is combining these estates in a development tract called Elbow Hill terrace.

Mr. Chandler has also purchased Waverley hill block, the "Waverley common" lot and the Harris estate, in addition to various smaller plots.

EXCHANGE AWARDS PRIZE.

George Hunt Ingraham, architect, 2A Park street, Boston, has been awarded the prize of \$100 offered by the Boston Real Estate Exchange for the best design and plans of a single dwelling not to exceed \$3000 in cost, exclusive of the land. The competition was held in connection with the real estate and ideal homes exposition recently held in Horticultural hall under the auspices of the exchange. The design may be seen at the office of the exchange, 4 Liberty square. The committee which made the selection comprised J. Sumner Draper, William H. Sayward and Albert Geiger, Jr.

BIG DEALS CLOSED.

Henry J. Nazro of the Easton building has just sold the New Century building, 175 to 179 Huntington avenue, for Clarence H. Lewis, to William B. French and Mark C. Taylor, trustees of the Kilby page estate, the consideration being in excess of the total rating of \$205,000. The land area is 9000 square feet, taxed for \$45,000. The structure was formerly occupied by the Women's Club House Corporation, being sold by that organization to Mr. Lewis last October. It is a five-story stone and brick building and contains several halls and stores.

Mr. Nazro sells the building at 93 to 95 Broad street, corner of Franklin street, known as the Norton building, a large six-story brick structure standing on 4113 square feet of land, all taxed for \$176,900, to Mr. Lewis, who buys for investment, paying above the assessors' value. The grantors are William B. French et al., trustees, the title coming through William P. Natale.

A large sale in the Back Bay involves the parcel at 232 to 240 Massachusetts avenue, owned by Mabel P. Walker, who sells to William K. Porter. It comprises three large houses and 8647 square feet of land, all taxed for \$88,500. The land is taxed for \$47,000. There are several stores and apartments. Mr. Porter buys for investment. Edward A. Quincy of Quincy & Co. was the broker.

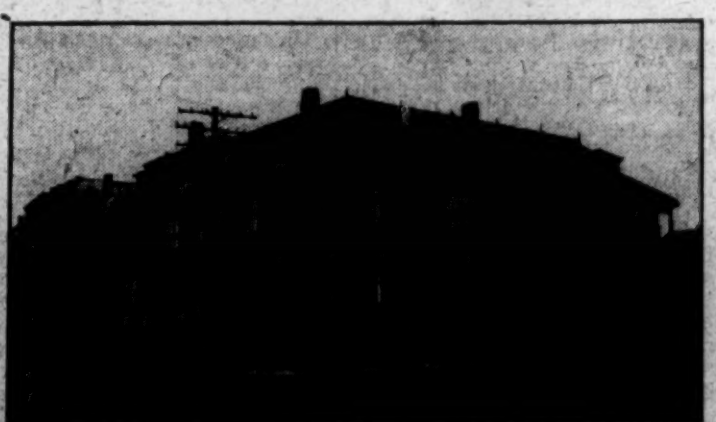
INCREASED MALDEN BUILDING.

Building Inspector Frank G. Connor of Malden reports a larger number of permits issued this year than ever before, with the value of the buildings to be erected nearly 300 per cent greater than in any previous year.

BUILDING NOTICES.

Permits to construct buildings were posted in the office of the building com-

SOLD THROUGH WARREN F. FREEMAN



Estate at corner of West Park and Herbert streets, Dorchester. Jacob Swartz buys from Henry C. Pickering.

COMMERCE CHAMBER ANNOUNCES LIST FOR ITS TRIP TO EUROPE

The Boston Chamber of Commerce announces today a part of the list of organizations to be represented in its tour of Europe this summer. The party that sails from this port on June 12 will include members of commercial organizations from coast to coast. Many of these organizations have already named their delegates, while others only made reservations, their representatives to be chosen later.

The chamber will be represented by James McKibben, secretary; John H. Fahy, chairman of the committee that planned the trip; three or more members of the board of directors and members of various committees of the chamber.

Among the other organizations represented and the number of reservations are: Chicago Association of Commerce, three; Seattle Chamber of Commerce, two; Denver Chamber of Commerce, three; Detroit Board of Commerce, two; Louisville Commercial Club, one; Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, three; Bridgeport Board of Trade, one; Lowell Board of Trade, one; New York City Club, one.

A prominent member of the National Municipal League.

A member of the board of the American Civic Association.

A representative of the Philadelphia bureau of surveys.

The dean of Colorado College.

Boston Elevated railway, two.

Boston Consolidated Gas Company, one.

United Shoe Machinery Company, one.

Everybody's Magazine, one.

In addition to these Massachusetts and Boston will send official representatives, and governors of several states have either appointed or are about to appoint delegates. Mayor Fitzgerald will travel with the party about a month.

George S. Atwood, secretary of the American Association of Commerce and Trade in Berlin, is planning to have a delegation of members of that organization meet the party at the German frontier and escort them to Berlin. In this city the party will attend two conferences, one on industrial legislation, workmen's compensation and kindred topics, and the other on municipal government. Other conferences will be attended in London, Hampshire Heath, Brussels and Paris.

INSTRUCTOR TRACES PROGRESS OF ARTIST THROUGH 600 YEARS

Richard Andrew, instructor in drawing and painting at the Normal Art School, gave a talk Sunday afternoon in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts on "Likeness in Painting."

He gave a simple, practical and interesting description of the development of technique in painting during the last 600 years, making sketches, referring to paintings and showing photographs by way of illustration. He said that there had probably never been any better art schools in the world than there are in America today.

He described the first form of painting as an outline drawing filled in with color. This was illustrated by the painting of St. Luke drawing the portrait of the Virgin, attributed to Rogier Van der Weyden, and showed the technical likeness to it on the very modern "Mother and Child," by George de Forest Brush. This painting was also used to show how all curves of the human form should be outward, not inward.

He said the next advance in painting was in fore-shortening. This was invented by the master of Tintoretto, who made a frame filled with squares of wire through which he looked at the object.

His canvas was divided into the same number of squares and then the contents of each square copied on the canvas.

The next step, Mr. Andrew said, was to give roundness to the figure. This was achieved by Leonardo da Vinci, who represented one side of the object light and the other dark. It was a long while before the painters learned that all objects look on a reflected color from the colors around them.

This brought him to the method of laying on color and he explained how some painters had painted the whole picture in black and white first and then glazed over with thin transparent color; and how others had put on the color itself from the beginning. The first method accounted for the change in tone of many of the old pictures, he said.

Benjamin Ives Gilman spoke on the equestrian statues of Colonna and Gattamelata in the west court.

HARVARD IS LEFT OLIVER LIBRARY

A valuable library becomes the property of Harvard university under the will of Dr. Charles A. Oliver of Philadelphia, according to word received from the Quaker city today. The will was probated April 29. No official confirmation of matter, however, has yet been received by the university.

NEW ENGLAND FOREST FIRES UNDER CONTROL

Damp weather has brought relief today to the forest fire conditions in various sections of New England. Hundreds of acres of timberland were burned over Sunday, causing damage of many thousands of dollars.

At Manchester, N. H., a special train was sent to Candia carrying men who aided in fighting a forest fire.

Damage of \$5000 was caused in South Seabrook. More than 500 acres were burned over in Royalston, Mass. The loss is between \$4000 and \$5000. Camp Gould, near Andover, Mass., was destroyed.

A fire that started at John's pond, near Sandwich, Saturday, was under control Sunday night as a result of the combined efforts of hundreds of men. All the buildings on the farm of Laurence Minot of Boston were burned.

Damage during the past week in and about West Kennepunk, Me., exceeds \$50,000. Several thousand young pine and spruce trees under expert care on the Eastover estate in Lunox were destroyed. Cottagers on Governor Wentworth island, near Hamptstead N. H., had to leave the island to escape the smoke and flames. Five hundred acres were burned near Sanford, Me.

A fire which started in Burrillville, R. I., Friday, burned itself out Sunday in South Douglas after burning an area of five square miles and destroying an abandoned farm building.

Fire in West Mansfield is under control. The damage during the three days is estimated at more than \$20,000.

NEWS BRIEFS

MANY PLOWS FOR DUBLIN, GA. DUBLIN, Ga.—Eight years ago a Dublin hardware firm bought during 12 months 24 plows of a certain make. A few days ago this firm gave an order for 12 carloads of plows for July and August delivery.

VALLEJO LINE ADDS STOCK. SACRAMENTO—Amended articles of incorporation of the Vallejo & Northern electric railroad, showing an increase of capital stock from \$250,000 to \$10,000,000, have been filed with the secretary of state.

OFFICERS FOR MANEUVERS. COLUMBUS, O.—The war department has notified Adjutant-General Weybrecht that the third detail of 11 officers, who are to report to the regular army at San Antonio on May 11, will consist of two majors, four infantry captains, one medical officer, one field artillery officer and one officer of the corps of engineers.

OAKLAND TRACTION HEAD QUILTS. OAKLAND, Cal.—W. S. Kelly, general manager of the Oakland Traction Company, has resigned after 15 years' service. J. Q. Brown, assistant manager, has been mentioned as his successor.

ST. LOUIS CONTRACT AWARDED. ST. LOUIS—The east side levee board has awarded the contract for the first three-mile section of the flood protection levee. This is the first letting on the 20-mile flood protection which the trustees will construct along the river front of East St. Louis.

CHARTER FOR VIRGINIA CONCERN. RICHMOND, Va.—The Virginia corporation commission has issued a charter to the Federal Electric Utilities Corporation with a capital stock of \$6,000,000 with headquarters in Richmond.

OHIO ENGINEER OFFERED POST. CLEVELAND—Frank Lander, county engineer, has been offered a position as chief engineer of a 102-mile road improvement soon to start across the state of New Jersey. He has gone east to look into the proposition.

PLAN TO DRAIN DAVIS LAKE. CHEHALIS, Wash.—Persons living near Morton, 40 miles east of Chehalis, have petitioned the Lewis county commissioners to drain Davis lake into the Tilton river. By carrying out the project 8000 acres of fertile lands will be reclaimed.

NEW HARVARD LAW SCHOLARSHIP

A "research scholarship" has been established, it was announced, at the Harvard law school, with an income of \$250, offered by friends of the university to encourage research in problems of law reform, to be awarded to a student of the fourth-year class who, in the opinion of the faculty, gives promise of ability to do effective work in the investigation of such problems. The student will be required to write a dissertation embodying the results of his study.

The students' astronomical laboratory, on Jarvis street, will be open to members of the university and to the public from 7:30 to 8:30 p. m. on Wednesday, but not on Monday evening, as heretofore. The Agassiz telescope will be used for observing the moon and the planets Venus and Jupiter.

BRIERY CHARGED IN OHIO. COLUMBUS, O.—Detectives working for W. J. Burns, who had been employed by the Manufacturers Association to see why the measures to which the Democratic platform pledged the party had been held up in the Legislature, say they have evidence of bribery which will result in the sending to prison of between 20 and 30 members of the Legislature. The detectives were arrested by a member of the Legislature for offering money for votes on certain measures. They revealed their identity.

MALDEN ATTACK ON BILLBOARDS NOW CITY WIDE

Petitions recently circulated by residents of Malden residing near the Medford line, asking for action by the city government and the state Legislature looking toward regulations governing the location of billboards in cities of this commonwealth, are now being circulated throughout the entire city.

The metropolitan park commission recently protested to some residents along the Malden and Medford boulevards against erecting fences and against erecting dwellings costing less than \$3500. Since that time two large billboards have been erected along the boulevard at this point.

The protest against billboards was started by the Board of Trade. When the petitions by the boulevard residents were started the Board of Trade and citizens urged that they be circulated over the entire city.

SHOE CLUB HEAD PRAISES FACTORY INSPECTION WORK

Alfred W. Donovan, president of the Boston Shoe and Shoe Club, highly commended the work of state factory inspectors and told of their value to employers and employees at the continued banquet given at the State House today by the legislative joint committee on public health and labor, on the report of the commission on factory inspection.

He urged that the state appropriate more money in order that the demand for improving inspection work due to growing business throughout the state may be met.

MELROSE Y. M. C. A. AWAITS NEWS OF LARGE DONATIONS

Several large donations to the Melrose Y. M. C. A. fund will probably be announced by the executive committee at the first meeting for reports in the Y. M. C. A. hall at 6:15 tonight. Support will be asked by the ladies auxiliary. A total fund of \$45,000 is desired. The amount already raised is \$25,000.

Among those who have given a great deal of time and effort to the campaign are F. S. Shepard, state field secretary and E. W. Herne, head of the state organization.

WORLD PEACE IS INDORSED BY BOSTON CHURCH

The Second Church in Boston passed resolutions on Sunday favoring an international peace plan and President Taft was informed by telegraph of the passage of the resolutions.

The resolutions advocate settling differences between Great Britain and the United States by arbitration in accordance with principles of law.

This is one of the first churches in the country to express its approval of the plan.

GOVERNMENT WINS GRAZING RIGHT CASES

WASHINGTON—The power of the secretary of agriculture to regulate the grazing of sheep and cattle on the forest reserves was today sustained by Justice Lamar, for the supreme court of the United States.

The decision was in three last cases, appealed to settle the long litigation and controversies which have arisen in the West over this forest reserve problem.

CONFER ON UNION OF COTTON MILLS

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Southern yarn spinners who are interested in the proposed \$10,000,000 merger of cotton mills meet here today to consider plans for the merger.

It is reported here that representatives of mills having a total capacity of 800,000 spindles have signed an agreement to combine, and it is said that probably another half-million spindles will be represented in the proposed corporation. The majority of the mills are in the Carolinas and Georgia.

RESCUE STATION AT CITY POINT

The City Point life-saving station is now in commission. It was towed from its winter quarters at Winthrop beach Sunday morning to the mooring in Dorchester bay. Capt. Frank E. Hamilton is in charge and his crew has been practically completed. The boat needs painting and will be overhauled. It is said that it will take two or three weeks to put the steam launch Relief in condition for use.

BISHOP OF CUBA AT TRINITY

Church work in Cuba and the work done by the government there was the theme of an address given by the Rt. Rev. Albion W. Knight, bishop of Cuba, at the Trinity church Sunday morning.

GOV. MEAD TO MEET RAILROAD MEN HERE FOR A CONFERENCE

A conference is to be held between Governor Mead of Vermont and representatives of the Grand Trunk and New Haven railroads in Boston this week, it is said, to discuss the Brattleboro situation with reference to the railroad contest in the valley of the Connecticut, in Vermont and New Hampshire, precipitated by the Grand Trunk's plans for a Providence extension.

Governor Mead of Vermont is still unwilling to call an extra legislative session as requested, notwithstanding the offer of Brattleboro people to pay the bills. The governor holds that not only has he no assurance that the members of the Legislature have changed their attitude, but he believes that the railroads by conference can agree to something.

The governor has expressed the conviction that there is an opportunity for each railroad to concede something. He has arranged for a meeting of himself and legal adviser, John L. Lewis, with the following railroad officials: On behalf of the Grand Trunk and Central Vermont, E. H. Fitzhugh, first vice-president; G. C. Jones, general manager; and C. M. Witters, on behalf of the New Haven and Boston & Maine, C. S. Yellen, president; T. E. Byrnes, vice-president; and W. C. B. Stickney. The conference will be held about May 5.

In order to facilitate matters, the Brattleboro committee has submitted a new plan for settling the Boston & Maine entrance claim without taking Central Vermont property to any appreciable extent. These plans provide that the Boston & Maine, across the south, shall cross Grand Trunk and east of the latter road's main house, a mile south of Brattleboro, where the river bottoms, in a line, lower bank and cross the northeast corner of the Grand Trunk for 700 feet near Bridge street, taking out a Grand Trunk spur track there.

The Brattleboro committee will undertake to move Varion street west into the high bank and build a spur track for the Grand Trunk on the land thus vacated.

DANVERS ELECTS NEW POLICE HEAD

DANVERS, Mass.—By vote of two to one the Danvers selectmen today removed from office Joseph Merrill, chief of police, and appointed J. Freeman George in his place. The change is due to general dissatisfaction over the enforcement of the liquor laws.

The new chief has had no previous local experience although connected for 20 years with the investigation department of the Boston & Maine railroad. The retiring chief has served for a dozen years.

A change was also made in the town counsel. Francis H. Caslin, Jr., succeeded William O. Clappa.

MR. CARFREY AGAIN WAKEFIELD CHOICE

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—F. H. Carfrey, superintendent of schools, was notified today of his unanimous reelection by the joint school boards of the town and Lynnfield. Superintendent Carfrey has served here since 1905 and has been active in advancing practical training and forming evening classes in practical work for mill and factory girls.

Mrs. Mary E. Wentworth, principal of the Lincoln school, today received a copy of resolutions in which the members of the school board express their regret over her intention to retire from school work.

BOLIVIANA DOCKS ONE WEEK LATE

Reporting severe conditions during the trip across the Atlantic, the British steamer Boliviana, Captain Haynes, came in today from Calcutta and Colombo, over a week late. She called at Bermuda for coal, as her supply was not sufficient to bring her to Boston after being delayed by adverse weather. She was listed to port as a result of the cargo being shifted slightly by the sea.

John White of Oswego, N. Y., returned on the vessel from a two-year sojourn in foreign countries.

CONDUCTOR OF SYMPHONY OFF

Max Fiedler, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and Mrs. Fiedler, leave Boston today for New York. They will sail on Tuesday morning on the Krantzinssin Cecile, and will go directly to their home in Hamburg.

Mr. Fiedler has just closed his third season as Symphony conductor, having succeeded Dr. Muck in 1908. He returns to Boston at the end of September.

BOSTON MAY HAVE NEW LAW SCHOOL

Boston may have a new day law school. Under a reorganization the Suffolk School of Law will consist of two departments, a day law school with a three-year course and an evening law school with a four-year course. This is the first law school in New England to offer both day and evening instruction. The school will continue in its present location, Tremont Temple.

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BOOKS SENT US FOR REVIEW

"THE ROMANCE OF A GREAT SINGER. A MEMOIR OF MARIO." By Mrs. Godfrey Pearce and Frank Hird. London: Smith, Elder & Co.

It is generally admitted that nothing succeeds like success. At the same time, few things are more wearisome than the recital of an unbroken string of successes in any line of action. This is especially true in the case of an opera singer, where the effect produced invariably takes the same form—breathless silence ending in thunders of applause, cheers, waving of handkerchiefs, throwing of flowers, smiles, bows, exits, recalls, more frantic applause, more smiles and bows, and so ad infinitum. But the joint authors of "The Romance of a Great Singer" evidently recognize that the fame of the greatest tenor of the nineteenth century is still fresh in our memories, for the book before us skims lightly over Mario's vocal triumphs and deals principally with the part he played in the unification of Italy, his connection with the great Italian exiles, and above all with his charming personality which endeared him to all who had the privilege of his acquaintance. The book is delightfully written, and not the least attractive part is the brief sketch of Sardinia, thoughtfully provided by the authors owing to the fact that that interesting island is very little known to the ordinary tourist.

All the houses . . . are built close together, each group of houses or village being surrounded by a high wall. The houses themselves are distinctly Moorish in character, the rooms all opening out of one another, lighted only by windows looking upon an inner courtyard. There are no windows in the outer walls, which are whitewashed. The courtyard serves as a living room. The women sit there all day long making sweets from fruit or flowers, listening to the endless tales of a story-teller which rival in wonder and imagination the "Arabian Nights."

No less fascinating is the description of the country, where, it appears, flocks of scarlet flamingoes are often seen and moulton can still be found, where "the prickly pear serves as hedges throughout the island," where "bougainvilleas, oleanders, stephanotis and sweet-scented verbena and roses of all kinds grow in wild profusion round every village and in many of the courtyards of the town houses" while the palms and pepper trees give an oriental appearance to each little street.

One great charm of the book lies in the fact that the authors do not confine themselves to the subject of the memoir, but bring in a host of bright little anecdotes or scraps of useful information having to do with the connection with the life of Mario. Under this heading comes the history of Napoleon's little joke perpetrated at Cagliari where Don Giovanni de Candia, otherwise "Mario," was born some 15 years later.

The Sardinians can boast that their little island is the only place in Italy which successfully resisted the troops of the French revolution, and Cagliari was one of the few places which successfully repulsed Napoleon. While he was superintending the firing, and watching the effect through his telescope, he noticed a stream of people going into a church, whereupon he remarked playfully: "I should like to fire at the church just to frighten the women." The shot was fired, the shell entered the church window and fell on the altar, but it failed to burst, owing to the fact that it was filled with sand.

From his boyhood Mario seems to have been mixed up with all sorts of interesting people. At the age of five he was introduced to Lord Byron, and the great English poet made a vivid impression on the child. Louis Philippe was a frequent guest of Mario's father. He first met Cavour at the military college in Turin, where he was sent at the age of twelve, just after the revolution of 1821. Here again, in the kindness of their hearts, and knowing our limitations, the authors assist our memories with a short account of the revolution, including the part played therein by Cavour, Mazzini, and others almost as famous. This brief sketch of the events which led to the final unification of Italy is particularly interesting in this year of the Italian jubilee, and many of us are glad to be reminded of a host of forgotten details.

On leaving the academy, Mario went to join his regiment at Genoa, and there he met Mazzini who had already begun to work for the cause to which he devoted his life. Mario's indignation, expressed in no measured terms at the arrest of his friends, first brought him into trouble with the authorities, and his sympathy with the patriots soon caused him to take the steps which drove him into exile and finally led him to adopt the operative stage as a means of livelihood. "Giovanni de Candia was the first gentleman to go upon the stage, and doing so he broke every convention and rule of his order." He therefore assumed the name of Mario to spare the feelings of his family and friends at court. "Mario's patriotic love for his country was the cause of his exile, and it was his exile that led to his remarkable operatic career" and in the midst of all his triumphs and successes he never forgot his country's needs or lost sight of his old friends. We are told of "a stirring and historic scene at Mulgrave House," Mario's English home, near Ranelagh, "shortly before Garibaldi's famous expedition of the Mille to Sicily, when the English Garibaldians met their Italian comrades. On the lawn and under its beautiful trees several hundred red-shirts were assembled. Stirring speeches were made and many patriotic songs were sung, led by Mario and Grisi with the full vigor of their magnificent voices." Later on we are given an interesting description of Mario's reception of Garibaldi at the

Villa Settignani, a visit which the two singers always looked upon as one of the greatest events of their life at their Florentine home.

While Mario's theatrical life may not differ from that of any other great operatic singer, his private life cannot fail to interest the public of any age.

"THE LIFE OF SIR SYDNEY WATERLOW, BART." By George Smalley. London: Arnold.

THIS is the biography of a self-made man, and as such is the story of self-reliance. The self which is relied upon here is courageous, knowing no defeat; just, wronging none intentionally; honorable, admitting no dishonesty; patient, enduring many hardships; loving, seeking the good of another before its own; meek, not afraid of high places but desiring no aggrandizement.

Waterlow began life as an apprentice in the printing trade, being bound to that capacity to his uncle, T. Harrison, for seven years in November, 1836. Though his hours of work were long and laborious, and meager his pay, yet he looked back upon that time of apprenticeship as one of happiness, and the fact that he desired his biography to be known as "The Life of a London Apprentice" is sufficient evidence of how much he thought those years of toil had to do with his later success.

Very soon after his apprenticeship terminated his elder brother invited him to join with the three other sons in partnership with their father, James Waterlow, who carried on a stationery business. In this way the world-renowned business of Waterlow & Sons was started in 1844. The history of the growth of the business from a very small concern to the gigantic house of the present day is similar to that of many other industrial undertakings, and is a record of business acumen unremittently applied, just dealings and opportunities reaped.

With Sydney Waterlow this success was but a step in the direction of higher services for his fellow beings. The particular problem to which he devoted his attention was that of the housing of the poor, and he spent much time in designing, planning and erecting industrial dwellings which would do away with the evils of overcrowding. The reform that he effected by this means was a very real one, and its justification was found in the immediate popularity of the new tenements. A point that should not be overlooked is the fact that this reform was accomplished on a paying basis, and his company based on philanthropic plans, has paid a regular 5 per cent. There are today in Boston two streets named Sydney and Waterlow, both of which have large blocks for tenement houses built on the plans used by Sir Sydney Waterlow for the workmen's dwellings in London.

The conditions of schools and hospitals were not less carefully scrutinized, and wherever opportunities for improvement came under his notice he unflinchingly applied himself to them.

His advice to young men which was printed in a periodical known as the Young Man, and is quoted in this biography, is relieved from any stigma of platitudes because of the practical experience banked up behind it. He says: "You young men must not think that you have been born into the world too late, and that all the great deeds have been done, all the noble services rendered. You must not suppose that all mighty acts of heroism have been performed, and that in your time there will be no more marching of heroes to victory and defeat; for heroes march to defeat as well as victory. Every great deed that ever was performed, or one like it, is still waiting to be performed. The weary, sad-eyed, unhappy people are still waiting, as in former times, for saviors and redeemers. If you live the right life and have faith your reputation will be quite safe. Whatever it is you desire for yourself, give those same things freely to others who are near to you. If you wish people to speak truly to you, speak truly to them. . . . Never suppose or dream that the things you most covet in life can be secured by fraud or wrong or injustice, or by any evil whatsoever."

Had he not lived himself so truly within the spirit of these words he would not have left so honorable a name.

Perhaps the greatest tribute to his life work was paid by the present King of England in a little story which appears in the introductory chapter.

"THE IDEAL ITALIAN TOUR." By Henry James Forman. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company.

AS A traveling companion, an intelligent book like this has certain advantages over a human, and whether to the solitary observer or to the group it will without doubt prove an assistance in making the ideal Italian tour.

Not aiming to be a guide book, in the usual sense, it has time to linger in favorite spots, regardless of arbitrary stars, or the absence of them.

On the other hand, not aiming to supply the place of a history of events or conditions, it is at liberty to choose the more picturesque and interpretive bits of human story, that cluster about works of art or ancient walls and streets.

The author recommends a plan that other travelers have found to be a good one, that of first visiting certain places of great interest, such as Pompeii, with a "tourist party." This familiarizes the trip, and the explanations of the guide serve as groundwork for another and more independent inspection. Few will demur at the large relative space given to Florence, for few, who have read Dante at all, or have even a small appreciation of beauty and art, but will sympathize with what Mr. Forman says to the newly arriving: "It will seem

like a home of your heart, long withheld."

What is written of Venice is almost as delightful, and the whole book, in its easy style, nonchalant without being trifling, and with the pliant air of an intimate, unobtruding friend, successfully fulfills its intention of aiding those whose time is limited, yet who wish to travel through, not rush through, Italy. The book is beautiful and comfortable to the eye, light in the hand and pleasant to the touch, and has a judicious bibliography.

"THE BETTER COUNTRY." By Dana W. Bartlett. Boston: The C. M. Clark Publishing Company.

A SENTENCE occurring near the close of this thoughtful and forcible book might be taken as its keynote.

"Optimists, we must be, when we consider that our government is in social service; and that this nation, as a nation, is at work in human uplift."

The work that has been done and is being done by individuals, societies or groups for the betterment of human conditions is neither belittled nor ignored, but the main purpose is to present what our government is doing to uplift its own people, and with them the multitudes of immigrants that annually seek our shores. Those who are on the watch tower to spy the first approaches of paternalism may think they see a small cloud of dust arising from some of the statements and propositions. Another group of thinkers may differ radically from the author as to how the health of the people may best be safeguarded.

But no candid reader can fail to admire and be influenced by the practical, broad and compassionate spirit that animates every chapter, and be stimulated into fresh desire to help in the great work of making this country all that its glorious opportunity invites.

The 500 pages are crowded with facts. There is no theorizing, and only so much arrangement and deduction as is needed to bring the facts into logical relation.

In tracing the beginnings of many present projects for uplift it is shown that it is no new thing for the government to be at work, philanthropically, for the people. There is no outcry against any individual or corporation, or against any abuse or iniquity as such. There is, instead, a superb marshaling of the good that is being done, a calm consideration of defects with a view to remedy, and a gladdening recognition of that aroused citizenship that is erecting new standards in politics, business and social relations.

The conservation of the physical wealth of the country; the great future of the agricultural community and its immense value to the state; the means whereby the new lands to be reclaimed from the desert may pass into the hands of householders instead of speculators; the distribution of the streams of immigrants, instead of their congestion in a few large cities, where they lead an alien life, and become a menace to the country instead of the help they are capable of being; the education of both children and adults, native born and newcomers—these are some of the subjects taken up.

The title of the chapter "Transforming Foreigners into Fellow Citizens" is indicative of its fraternal character, and the author makes it very plain that all these people are worth knowing, and that each nationality brings its peculiar gift to enrich the new type that is being fused in the "melting pot."

The whole presentation is constructive. The "better country" is shown to be a present possibility, and while there is not a line of exhortation, the call to service emanates naturally from the exhibition of facts.

The book is worthy of more careful proofreading, and the index stands in need of correction.

"THE TOLL OF THE ARCTIC SEAS." By Darius M. Edwards. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

Beginning with Pytheas of Marseille a Greek, who, on a voyage of discovery in 330 B. C. found an island that he named Thule, where "during the summer solstice the sun for many days did not go below the horizon"; and passing by with sufficient mention the voyages of the Northmen, the narrative enters upon its actual work with Barents (Holland 1594) and passes on to Hudson (British 1607). From his time the names that form the chapter headings of the book are the familiar ones of Arctic discovery taken in chronological order. The chapters are compiled from navy archives, reports of courts of inquiry, the journals of explorers, and writings already before the public. These are condensed and woven into a readable story of each expedition. The prominent part sustained by the United States ever since her humanitarian beginning in 1850 (when her first expedition went "to find Franklin") to the end of the quest when Peary plucked the stars and stripes at the pole in 1909, is recounted with commendable restraint. There is a notable absence of rivalry, no criticism, no invidious comparisons as between nationalities or explorers. The record of stress is strangely the same, whoever the commander, under whatever flag: what is better, the qualities of courage, of endurance, of heroic self-forgetfulness in the midst of dire straits, come out in all the stories, and are ever the same.

One is impressed that Peary's victory is, in some sense, a universal one, that it is shared by all these brave forerunners, even if it was not the fruit of his last voyage alone, but of all the 23 years of toil and patience that he had given to the search.

Another impression is strong—that it will all prove worth while, despite the cavilling that arises unbidden in the hearts of many at the thought of its great cost. The question, "Wherefore

this waste?" is still by the very magnitude of the Arctic achievement, and the conviction deepens that it all has its place in the development of the race; that as mankind learns to subdue the earth, the vast ice fields may yet blossom with homes.

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The material has been well sifted. With many wise omissions, everything essential has been retained. The result is a plain resume of Arctic exploration; calculated to be especially useful for the young, and to those who have not leisure for many books.

"THE POETIC OLD WORLD." "THE POETIC NEW WORLD." Compiled by Lucy H. Humphrey.
"THE OPEN ROAD." "THE FRIENDLY TOWN." Compiled by E. V. Lucas.
"THE GARDEN OF CHILDHOOD." Compiled by Percy Withers.
New York: Henry Holt & Co.

WITH this dainty and, considering their size, remarkably comprehensive anthologies under consideration at the same moment, one recalls with sympathy a line of Addison's:

"Poetic fields encompass me around."

All of the compilers have done their work well. Miss Humphrey appears to have made no attempt to glean in unfrequented fields, but her selections are made with discrimination and will come as near to pleasing all as the choice of one can hope to do. In both of her books the poems are arranged according to places. The poems of "The Poetic New World" are chiefly by American authors, though a few of European authorship are included, notably Le Gallienne's "Brooklyn Bridge at Dawn," which, were a meed of praise in order, is worthy to stand beside our own Richard Watson Gilder's "Washington Square."

In "The Poetic Old World," a few poems in continental tongues and another few from the classical writers are given in the original, always with good translations. Long poems at intervals do away with any fragmentary effect that might ensue from ranging so wide, and the whole result is one of great wealth in little.

The two books compiled by Edward Verrall Lucas partake very largely of that author's cast of thought as reflected in his own writings. They are original, almost daring, in their selections, admitting many lesser known poems. Not that he ignores the tried favorites, but he is not allowed to fill the volume. He, also, allows himself to include a long poem like Matthew Arnold's "The Scholar Gipsy"; and again, if two or three lines constitute a gem, with no need of its setting, out it comes from its setting to shine unaided here. He even includes Marlowe's "The Passionate Shepherd to His Love," without adding Raleigh's poem in reply, which comes near to being heresy in anthology-making.

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"Come forth into the light of things
Let Nature be your teacher
"Come forth and bring with you a heart
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His is essentially a heart that watches and receives, and whenever he essays an anthology, be it of poems or letters, it is as though he had only to open the door of a treasure house that this observant and receptive quality had been silently filling for him, and thence draw forth the richest jewels for his coffer.

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ROOMS WITH BOARD for couples; 1 extra large room for 4 people; excellent table, mod. conv. 5341 Van Vorst st., St. Louis.

POSITION WANTED
POSITION (preferably including home) by lady with many years exp. stenographic work; meanwhile solicited; willing to be done at home. K. 553, Monitor Office.

AGENTS WANTED
WANTED—Live men with \$10 to start with to sell our lighting systems to stores and churches; money refunded. DANIEL LIGHT CO., Paris, Ill.

WATER SUPPLY

No elevated tank to freeze or leak. Tank located on cellar, 60 soundproof, pressure pump, flushed with acid, clean, fine, Windmill or Electric Pump. Ideal Fire Protection. Lifting Plants and Pumps. Write for catalogue. LUNT-MOSS CO., 49 So. Market St., Boston.

LAWYERS

ALBAN ANDREWS
Trade Mark, 400 State St., Boston
84 State St., Boston

CHARLES G. RALPH
Attorney and Counselor at Law
24-26 FINE ST., BOSTON

WILLIAM C. MAYNE
Attorney and Counselor at Law
Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

EDWARD C. WOOD
Attorney and Counselor at Law
215 Lehigh Ave., Chicago

EDWIN M. WOOD
Attorney and Counselor at Law
117 North Dearborn St., Chicago

FREDERICK A. SANG
LAWYER
622 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago

MARTIN A. SHEPHERD
LAWYER
27 Dearborn Street, Chicago

F. A. A. A. WIND
Attorney and Counselor at Law
Suite 1106, Franklin bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

HUGH PERCY
Attorney at Law
RENO, NEVADA

ATTORNEYS' cards and notices good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

DENTISTRY

DR. BRADFORD NELSON BOWELL
301 TREMONT STREET
ROOM 21, BOSTON

V. H. BOWEN, D.D.S.
738 OAKWOOD BLVD.
Tel. Douglas 2842, CHICAGO

Telephone Central 9700
THOMAS REID, D.D.S.
12 E. Wacker Drive, CHICAGO

DR. WILL J. BROWNSHAW
DENTIST
The Kenwood Hotel, CHICAGO

A. L. VAN ALSTAY, D.D.S.
509 COMMERCIAL BUILDING
Room 305, PHOENIX, ARIZONA CITY

A DENTIST in any city will be appreciated by having his professional card appear in this column. For cents per line per insertion.

BOARDERS WANTED

SOBARRS WANTED
TWO MINUTES FROM BOSTON, two or four rooms, private bath, in private home for summer. May 15 to Oct. 1. Five minutes from center. Delicious food and an ideal home. References required. G. 510, Monitor Office.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

YOUNG MAN, capable, good education, willing to work, desires position Sunday or evenings. A. M. DALEY, Bakerfield, 1200 Broadway, Boston.

YOUNG MAN (24), temperate and industrious, would like place on gentleman's estate, good driver, milk and some knowledge of gardening, references. R. H. SHEPARD, 30 N. Bennet st., Boston.

YOUNG MAN (21), strictly temperate, would like position in stable, harness, mulley, 500 Massachusetts ave., Boston.

YOUNG MAN (21) from country, desires any position, H. S. Grant, best ref. CHAS. E. KENNING, 6 Alston st., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

ASSISTANT HOUSEKEEPER and companion or managing housekeeper (Protestant), middle age, desires position in refined home; references to character and ability. MRS. O. D. FREEMAN, 25 Glenarm st., Boston.

ASSISTANT - Redhead, well educated colored girl would like position in household, care of apartment or ladies' washing. EVIAN CARLISLE, 15 Greenwich st., Roxbury, Mass.

ATTENDANT, competent and refined, desires position with person going to country or seashore. MISS M. T. STEVENSON, 32 Dartmouth st., Boston.

ATTENDANT (graduate), lives in Arlington 36, married, good references. Mention No. 4601. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 42 Kneeland st., Boston.

ATTENDANT, trained, experienced, desires position. MISS TERESA OGDEN, 138 Center st., Boston.

ATTENDANT-COMPANION - Leaving home, I wish to place my useful companion, has been with me two years. She is faithful, agreeable, good reader and now like to be with lady needing care. MRS. DALEY, 1601 Beacon st., Brookline, Mass.

ATTENDANT-COMPANION - Redhead, educated young woman desires position as companion to elderly woman; willing to travel. Address: HENRY C. PETERSON, 300 West 34th st., New York.

BOOKKEEPER - can do clerical work in Chicago (22), single, 48 weekly salary, 12-15 weekly. Mention No. 4004. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 42 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER - lives in Cambridge (25), single, well educated, had charge of double entry books for three years, can do all kinds of bookkeeping. Mention No. 4004. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 42 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER (double entry), experienced, with knowledge of stenography, desires position with good house, competent to take charge of all household accounts. SUE FULTON, 133 Walnut ave., Roxbury, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER and cashier, lives in Quincy, age 31, single, good refs. \$1 per day. Mention 4933. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 42 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER and CLERK lives in Cambridge, age 27, single, \$8-10 weekly. Mention 4933. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 42 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER and CLERK (27), lives in Cambridge, single, \$8-10, 10 years experience. Mention No. 4908. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 42 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER - also clerical work, lives in Roxbury, age 45, single, 15 weekly; 15 weekly, 12-15 weekly. Mention 4904. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 42 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER (42), lives in Roxbury, single, \$10-15 weekly, good references. Mention No. 4904. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 42 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER - experienced, good references, 19 West Dedham st., Boston. Mention 4904. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 42 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER - competent, middle-aged, desires position in small family with children, or to care for elderly people. Good references. MRS. A. C. KIRBY, 18 Kneeland st., Boston.

CASHER and bookkeeper, lives in Quincy, age 31, single, good refs. \$1 per day. Mention 4933. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 42 Kneeland st., Boston.

CHAMBER WOMAN - desires position with capable young woman. Apply to MISS M. C. HANCOCK, 120 Mass. ave., Boston.

CHECKER or clerk on hotel news stand, lives in Roxbury, age 22, single, good refs. 41 weekly. Mention 4904. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 42 Kneeland st., Boston.

COMPANION - Young woman of culture, desires position as companion to lady traveling abroad, or to care for elderly people. MRS. E. B. HILL, 435 Columbia rd., Dorchester, Mass.

COMPANION - Position wanted as companion or attendant by refined, educated woman, 25, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100. Mention 4904. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 42 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK - Capable, Nova Scotia girl wants work in small family. Apply to MISS M. C. HANCOCK, 120 Mass. ave., Boston.

COOK AND SECOND, two colored girls, want work in small family. Apply to MISS M. C. HANCOCK, 120 Mass. ave., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

YOUTH WOMAN can do labeling. In South Boston (35), single, \$5 weekly; good references. Mention No. 4908. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 42 Kneeland st., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL wishes situation; references. Apply to RACK RAY EMP. BUREAU, Berkeley st., Boston. Tel. Tremont 2049-M.

GENERAL WORK - Colored woman desires employment by day or week; no Sundays. SADIE MITCHELL, 12 Harwich st., Suite 3, Boston.

GENERAL WORK wanted by a neat, young Nova Scotia girl; good references. Apply to MISS M. C. HANCOCK, 120 Mass. ave., Boston.

GIRL (17), colored, desires to care for child in city or at beach; or work with dressmaker; reference. Please write. MRS. BELL, 20 Arvick st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER - Position wanted as housekeeper; family preferred; no objection to leaving city. MRS. M. BEACH, 25 Pinckney st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER - American woman, desires position as housekeeper or attendant; good references. S. M. DAWSON, Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER would like position where she could have full charge of 3 or 4 family; would like one to assist her with housework; references. Please write. MRS. BELL, 20 Arvick st., Boston.

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EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

MANICURIST, experienced, who can do all kinds of manicuring, desires position. MISS MARIE P. PARKER, 45 Marion st., Brookline, Mass.

MAILED VISITOR, lives in Dorchester, age 40; single; excellent references. \$25 per month. Mention 4933. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 42 Kneeland st., Boston.

NURSEMAID, girl, wants nursery work, second or chamber. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 270 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass.

NURSEMAID - Young German girl desires position in refined family; please write. GRACE WICKELIN, 91 W. Newport st., West Lynn, Mass.

NURSE OR SECOND MAID'S POSITION wanted by young colored girl; fond of children; small wages if good home. BERTHA WILLIAMS, 70 Middle st., Suite 3, Boston.

OFFICE WORK, lives in Everett (32), single, 18 weekly. Mention No. 4908. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 42 Kneeland st., Boston.

PIANIST - Young lady would like position as accompanist to an orchestra or to entertain musically at hotel for the summer. MISS E. L. LINCOLN, 231 Pleasant st., Boston.

PIANIST - desires position with hotel or restaurant; good references. MISS E. L. LINCOLN, 231 Pleasant st., Boston.

SALESWOMAN, experienced, desires position. MISS FLORENCE BAGGETT, 21 Elm st., Boston.

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EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

ASSISTANTS - Wanted, capable man and wife, or 2 women, to do cooking and wait on table in boarding house. MRS. CHRISTINA, 501 West 1st st., W. Philadelphia.

CHAUFFEUR (26), married, experienced, can drive, repair any car; desires 20 weekly; business and personal references; desires position. HOWARD O. SNEY, 501 W. 1st st., New York.

CHAUFFEUR - desires position with private family; references; strictly temperate. JAS. H. STILL, P. O. Box 125, Abbeville, N. C.

CORRESPONDENT - Experienced, domestic and foreign, seeks immediate employment in house with future; knows French and German; also as general office assistant. THEO. FERRIN, 508 S. 9th ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

ELECTRICIAN, first-class, practical mechanic, motors, lights, elevators, etc.; able to take charge of a plant building; highest references. PHILIP H. LEE, 116 Lexington ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT of any kind wanted by reliable, experienced man. Opportunity to "make good" desired; salary and second consideration until worth is established. PHILIP H. LEE, 116 Lexington ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAN would like position with reliable house, where industry and reliability would be appreciated. PHILIP H. LEE, 116 Lexington ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAN, middle-aged, educated, wants employment in house or office. JOHN ADDERLEY, Farm Colony, Staten Island, New York.

MAN AND WIFE desire positions in the country; man is a carpenter and wife a dressmaker at seamstress. F. W. JEFFERS, Cornwall, N. Y.

PRIVATE TUTOR - Young man (27), college education, desires position as secretary or private tutor; testimonials and city references. W. S. SAGE, 5 West 123rd st., New York.

PLUMBER - 20 years' all-round experience; first-class jobber; understands hot and cold water, steam, gas, etc. W. S. SAGE, 5 West 123rd st., New York.

SIGN PAINTER, CARD WRITER and ARTIST, desires position in store or sign shop; reliable, temperate; references. WM. A. PARKER, 311 S. Main st., West Chester, Pa.

SECRETARY - Young man, with knowledge of German, Spanish, English and French, wants situation as secretary or companion of gentleman while traveling. JOHN HEDWIG, 515 W. 156th st., New York.

STENOGRAPHER - lives in Chelsea, age 18; single; 47-48 weekly; good refs. Mention 4967. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 42 Kneeland st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, lives in East Boston, age 34; single; 48 weekly. Mention 4967. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 42 Kneeland st., Boston.

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Classified Advertisements

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ENGINEER (first class) desires position, 25 years' experience as engineer and machinist; strictly temperate and reliable. WALTER A. TOWLE, 144 Cross st., Somerville, Mass.

ENGINEER, 22-class (32); lives in Cambridge; stages \$18 weekly; can run high or low speed engines and dynamos; also small refrigerator plant; references. Mention No. 4902. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, also watchman and janitor (30), married, lives in Dorchester; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4908. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, special license, also fireman's experience, lives in Essex (33), married; good references. Mention No. 4683. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER (chief), also master mechanic in electric power plants (34); lives in Somerville; married; 7 years' experience; has kit of tools; references. Mention No. 4858. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER (first class), lives in Gloucester (38), married; excellent references; \$20 weekly. Mention No. 4900. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER (first class), lives in Beverly; references; millwright and general repairer on power plants. Mention No. 4904. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER (first class), has kit of tools, lives in Revere (27), married; \$30 per week, or \$20 to begin, excellent references, also experience in running boiler and engine rooms. Mention No. 4905. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER (gas), also understands electric lighting and generating, lives in Somerville (29), married; \$20 weekly, references. Mention No. 4906. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, first class license; lives in Beverly; age 40; single; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4907. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4908. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4909. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4910. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4911. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4912. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4913. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4914. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4915. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4916. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4917. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4918. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4919. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4920. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4921. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4922. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4923. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

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ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4932. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

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ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4935. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4936. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4937. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4938. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

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ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4941. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4942. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4943. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4944. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4945. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4946. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4947. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4948. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4949. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4950. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4951. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4952. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4953. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4954. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4955. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

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ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4959. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4960. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4961. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4962. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4963. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4964. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4965. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4966. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4967. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4968. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4969. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4970. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4971. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4972. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

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ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4975. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4976. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

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ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4979. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4980. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4981. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4982. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4983. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4984. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4985. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4986. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4987. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4988. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4989. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4990. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4991. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4992. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4993. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4994. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4995. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4996. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4997. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4998. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4999. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, 22-class (25); lives in Lawrence; married; good references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 5000. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

HARVARD STUDENT wants employment for part of time as stenographer, typewriter or tutor in college admission subjects. Appl. HARVARD UNIVERSITY EMP. OFFICE, 9 University hall, Cambridge, Mass. Tel. Cambridge 1073.

WARDEN STITCHER desires employment to translate in any language, also as amanuensis or assistants to authors, law firm, etc. proffered or transcribe documents. Apply 9 University hall, Cambridge, Mass. Tel. Cambridge 1073.

HEAD WAITER or steward, lives in Roxbury; age 43; married; good refs.; \$16-\$18 weekly. Mention No. 4924. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

HOISTING ENGINEER (38); understands iron working and housewiring; lives in Boston; married; reference; 4th class license. Mention No. 4925. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

HOT WATER AND GAS FITTER (27); lives in Somerville; married; \$25.00 per week. Mention No. 4926. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

HOTEL CLERK (27); lives in Stoughton; married; references; \$20-\$25 per day. Mention No. 4927. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

HOTEL WORK, can manage housework, lives in single, excellent references. Mention No. 4928. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

HOUSEMAN, can do ironworking, and is holding engineer (fourth class license), or architectural draughtsman. Lives in Lynn. Mention No. 4929. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

HOUSE MAN at summer hotel, lives in Lynn (22); good references. Mention No. 4930. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

HOUSE PAINTER wants work, all-round painter, good references. \$10 per week. Mention No. 4931. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

INSPECTOR OR ASST. FOREMAN on mechanical work in factory, mechanical or architectural draughtsman. Lives in Lynn; age 43; single; excellent refs.; has had exp. as electrical engineer in Italy, and as toolmaker in Germany. Also exp. on hydraulic presses, electrical machinery and instruments, automatic tools. \$20-\$24 weekly. Mention No. 4932. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

IRON WORKER, also hoisting engineer, lives in Boston; married; good references. Mention No. 4933. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

JANITOR or caretaker of estate (42), lives in Waltham; married; good references. Mention No. 4934. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

JANITOR—American, married, no children; 10 years' experience; can make repairs, paint and varnish. W. T. NEWTON, 31 Canaan st., Roxbury Crossing, Mass.

JANITOR or watchman and fireman on coal stoves, good references, over 10 years' experience. Mention No. 4935. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

JANITOR and caretaker (47); lives in Boston; married; references; salary \$18 per month and room. Mention No. 4936. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

JANITOR OR COACHMAN's position wanted in Boston for colored man, married, 16 years' faithful service with F. D. BOMER, 5 Park st., Boston.

JOB COMPOSITOR, 12 years' experience on first-class job and catalog work, desires change. R. C. BOWENING, General Delivery, Boston.

JOB PLUMBER (35), also sheet metal worker, lives in West Roxbury; single; \$3.00 per day; excellent references. Mention No. 4937. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

JOULEMAN PLUMBER, lives in Dorchester (22); single; good references; \$18-\$20 weekly. Mention No. 4938. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

KITCHEN MAN and BELLOV, can run elevator (24); lives in Boston; married; good references. Mention No. 4939. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

LATHING HAND (35); can do erecting work; lives in Boston; married; \$10 per day; good references. Mention No. 4940. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

LATHING HAND (38); lives in Clinton; married; references; \$14 weekly. Mention No. 4941. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

LEDGER CLERK (21); lives in Allston; single; references; \$10 weekly. Mention No. 4942. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

LINOTYPE MACHINIST-OPERATOR desires position; speed 2000; would take job at \$100 per month. ARTHUR HART, 4 Lyndale st., Dorchester, Mass.

MACHINIST (first class), also planer hand (44); lives in Lynn; married; \$20 per week. Mention No. 4943. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

MACHINIST (28); lives in Rockland, Me.; married; \$10 weekly; references. Mention No. 4944. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

MACHINIST (20); has done milling and drilling work; lives in Boston; single; \$12 weekly. Mention No. 4945. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

MACHINIST, also die-maker and toolmaker (55), lives in Dorchester; married; has kit of tools; excellent references. \$10 per hour. Mention No. 4946. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

MACHINIST or foreman (30); lives in Dorchester; married; references; \$3.00 per day. Mention No. 4947. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

MACHINIST 10 years' experience on drilling machines and bench work, automatic machine, desires position; some experience auto repairing and lathe work. THOMAS JOHNSON, 55 Washington st., Boston.

MACHINIST lives in Lynn (22); \$2.75 per day; good references. Mention No. 4948. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

MACHINIST and AUTO REPAIRER (29); lives in Boston; single; references; \$18 weekly. Mention No. 4949. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

MACHINIST AND DRAFTSMAN, lives in Bath, Me.; age 25; married; \$18-\$20 weekly. Mention No. 4950. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

MACHINIST and STEAMFITTER (24); \$18 weekly; lives in Somerville; married; good references. Mention No. 4951. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, also shipbuilding clerk, lives in Tilton, N. H. (26), married; \$12 weekly; excellent references; has kit of tools. LESLIE PRATT, 3 Sawyer st., Roxbury, Mass.

MACHINIST and MILLWRIGHT (54); lives in Medford; single; references; \$3 per day. Mention No. 4952. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

MACHINIST and millwright, lives in Medford (34); single; good references; \$3 per day. Mention No. 4953. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

MACHINIST and steamfitter, lives in Somerville (24); married; \$18 weekly; good references. Mention No. 4954. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

MACHINIST understands auto repairing (28); single, lives in Boston; good references; \$18 weekly. Mention No. 4955. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

MACHINE MOLDER (30); can do boiler work; married; lives in Taunton; references; long experience; \$3 per day. Mention No. 4956. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

MACHINIST in PAPER MILL, lives in Holyoke (24); married; good references; \$12 weekly. Mention No. 4957. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

MACHINE TENDER in paper mill, lives in Holyoke (37); married; \$24.13 weekly; long experience in this line; excellent references. Mention No. 4958. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

MAN—Porter, or can take care of horses, stable, take care of lawn and garden; good general man (colored), with reference HARVARD EXP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., Boston.

MANAGER, farm or estate, lives in Boston (33); married; good references; \$40-\$75 per month. Mention No. 4959. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

MANAGER—Position wanted as manager, buyer or salesman men's furnishings; Boston, New England or western states; can take care of horse and carriage. W. W. WADSWORTH, 22 E. 2d st., Cambridge, Mass.

MANAGER, SALESMAN, PURCHASING AGENT—Man, thoroughly experienced in executive capacity, open to engagement May 1; references. GEORGE W. McBRIDE, 34 Reynolds ave., Chelsea, Mass.

MASTER MECHANIC or foreman in machine shop (36); lives in Roxbury, N. H.; married; \$1000 per year; references. Mention No. 4960. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

MECHANIC (factory), also blacksmith (35); lives in Quincy; married; references; \$20 per week. Mention No. 4961. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

MECHANIC, HELPER, also chauffeur (29); lives in South Boston; single; references; \$12 weekly. Mention No. 4962. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

MEAT CUTTER or manager, lives in Lowell (40); single; good references; good salary. Mention No. 4963. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

MEATCUTTER and GROCERY CLERK (50); married; \$15 per week; references; lives in Charlestown. Mention No. 4964. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

MILLWRIGHT and CARPENTER, lives in Franklin, N. H.; married; references; \$2.50 per day; long experience; references. Mention No. 4965. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

MOTORMAN (38); can do lathe and hand repair (42); lives in Newton; married; \$20 to \$24 per week. Mention No. 4966. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

MUSICIAN, organist and pianist, supervisor of public schools music (20); single; \$15 weekly; excellent references. Mention No. 4967. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

NIGHT SCHOOL teaching by college graduates thoroughly competent in languages, music and business administration. Apply 9 University hall, Cambridge, Tel. Cambridge 1073.

OFFICE MANAGER, also bookkeeper and accountant, lives in Dorchester (60), married; 10 years' experience; excellent references; \$12 weekly. Mention No. 4968. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

OFFICE WORK (19); lives in Somerville, single; \$5; references. Mention No. 4969. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

OFFICE WORK, shipping room experience (20); lives in Winthrop; single; references; \$10 weekly. Mention No. 4970. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

PAINTER (34); married; good references. Mention No. 4971. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

PAINTER (34); married; good references. Mention No. 4972. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

PAINTER (34); married; good references. Mention No. 4973. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

PAINTER (34); married; good references. Mention No. 4974. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

PAINTER (34); married; good references. Mention No. 4975. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

PAINTER (34); married; good references. Mention No. 4976. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

PAINTER (34); married; good references. Mention No. 4977. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

PAINTER (34); married; good references. Mention No. 4978. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

PAINTER (34); married; good references. Mention No. 4979. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

PAINTER (34); married; good references. Mention No. 4980. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

PAINTER (34); married; good references. Mention No. 4981. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford

Latest Market Report Produce Quotations Shipping

PLETHORA OF MONEY MAKES ACTIVITY IN BOND MARKET

Foreign Buying of Short Term Notes and Bonds Stimulating Business—Demand for New York City's New Issue by Financial Institutions.

NEW YORK.—The bond market has come back fully into its own again, the pressure of unemployed money due to the generally acknowledged dullness of business causing actual sharp competition for new loan offerings.

Foreigners have been buyers of our short term notes and also of bonds, but the real feature of the entire investment market has been the change in demand back into bonds, as distinguished from short term notes, which for a long time recently had held the center of inquiry.

Crop prospects, according to the best authorities in the country, are decidedly encouraging. This fortifies those who believe that improvement in general business this year is merely being postponed and this theory, together with the investment compelling power of the accumulations of money, precludes other than momentary and very partial successes on the part of the bearish professionals.

In Great Britain conditions are in sharp contrast with those in this country at this time, and recall the position in 1907, hastened the money markets. However, rates for money at the British capital are not really stringent and the Bank of England is well fortified with reserves. But for the payment by London, under agreement, of the Paris loans previously contracted as they mature, and the sudden collection of the belated income taxes in Great Britain money would be more comfortable there.

Meantime, referring to our domestic, railroads and corporations are finding it exceptionally easy to secure financial accommodation, a condition which should in due course stimulate orders by the transportation lines for all kinds of supplies. The demand for bonds, as is almost always the case, is expected to be reflected in an overflow investment movement into good railroad and industrial stocks. In a word, the good crop outlook and the ease in money, in the judgment of many experienced observers, offset at this time the prevailing disquieting influences of the tariff agitation, the distrust of politicians and the anti-corporation measures of federal, state and municipal governments.

Among the features of the bond market has been a sharp demand by local institutions for the new issue of New York City 4½ per cent bonds. Savings banks, among others, have been forced into the purchase of bonds owing to the curtailment by the banks of interest on deposits. On one day last week the transactions in bonds on the stock exchange exceeded \$4,000,000, which had been the largest total since Jan. 30, when the aggregate trading was \$6,610,580. New York city bonds made successive new high records, and this was true also of Lake Shore debenture 4s of 1931.

The activity in the bond market has been partly due also to the reinvestment by lenders of money of the proceeds of expired loans which it was found difficult to renew even at concessions. In addition to the broader buying of long term bonds there continues an insistent inquiry for notes and short term bonds. Syndicates have been able to clean up a large amount of securities. The improvement in bonds has exerted a very favorable influence on sentiment in financial circles, which had been depressed over the long-continued apathy in the securities markets.

Existing monetary conditions facilitate to an unusual extent carrying of blocks of bonds speculatively by the small bond houses. The expectation is that these bonds may be disposed of later on to the public at higher prices, on the strength of the advances due to the buying by banks, trust companies and savings banks. The change in the character of the bond market indicates conclusively that, whereas in the total dealings for the week compared with last year, there was at the middle of last week a total for 1911, so far, of \$277,415,000, an increase of over \$5,000,000 over 1910 to the same date.

On some days last week the stock exchange record showed transactions just twice as large as the previous week, and there were advances in individual cases of as much as 1 per cent in bond prices in a day. Toward the end of last week profit-taking caused here and there some shading from the best prices, including Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis general 4s, Southern Pacific refunding 4s, Lake Shore 4s of 1923 and 1931, Michigan Central debenture 4s, Central folk & Western convertible 4s, Western Maryland first 4s and others.

On the other hand, improvement was noted in St. Louis & San Francisco general 5s, Seaboard Air Line adjustment 5s, Third Avenue consolidated 4s, Union Pacific convertible 4s, Missouri Pacific convertible 4s, Chicago & Northwestern general 4s, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific collateral 4s, Kansas City Southern 3s, General Electric convertible 5s, International & Great Northern second 5s, Pacific Telephone & Telegraph 5s, United States Rubber 6s, and others.

On the curb, where there are fully 17 attractive bond and note selections, there has been an irregular tendency. One of the principal features was the trading in new Seaboard 4s. There is an exceptional demand for the new New York state bonds, but these are being sold mostly over the counter. A fair inquiry for Erie notes was apparent.

and the new Chesapeake & Ohio 4½ per cent issues developed considerable activity. Missouri, Kansas & Texas 5s were steady. The Texas Company 6s after shading, recovered. Western Pacific 5s were slightly firmer and there was a good demand for Ann Arbor 5 per cent notes, with only moderate offerings. Otis Elevator 5s gained nearly a point and Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph 5s rose fractionally.

MONEY RATES IN THE WEST

CHICAGO.—Western money conditions are practically unchanged, except in Texas and surrounding territory, where rates are ruling high because of land operations. At St. Louis and Kansas City the plethora which has manifested itself for some time remains without material change. The same conditions exist in the Northwest. As to the local market no new developments have taken place and rates have shown no recovery.

Deposits remain about stationary at the high figures reached two and three weeks ago. Some of the larger national banks report an increase in the loan account and a fairly well loaned up condition. In spite of such cases the general situation is not one of encouragement to bankers, and money is decidedly overplentiful. Manufacturing demand is still slight and mercantile businesses are using much less money than usual at this time of the year.

Considerable 4 per cent call money has been paid off in some of the banks, with 3½ per cent funds borrowed in others. Even that rate has been lowered in a few instances to keep call loans standing.

In the larger commercial banks there is an effort to maintain a 4 per cent minimum on commercial paper, but the best names are discounted freely at 3½. In some of the state banks and trust companies there is a demand for more paper of the highest class than is offered. Some of the brokers are offering paper at 3½ per cent in this market, but it is not learned that they are placing it at that rate.

PENNSYLVANIA STEEL REPORT

PHILADELPHIA.—Pennsylvania Steel Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31:

	1910.	1909.	1908.
Total, inc.	\$4,020,125	\$4,006,270	\$2,714,619
Inc. on bonds	1,702,918	1,441,379	937,028
Depreciation	855,403	526,854	516,736
Prof. & divs.	1,512,293	1,135,000	1,155,000
Surplus	58,581	883,044	105,833

The company presents for the first time a combined balance sheet, as follows, as of Jan. 1, 1911:

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Property owned and operated	\$43,785,911	Preferred stock	\$20,560,800
Common stock	1,139,439	Common stock	10,760,000
Sundry securities	1,139,439	Sub. companies not own.	12,700
Stinking funds	610,873	Bonded debt	20,675,000
Accounts pay and payable	1,728,256	Accounts pay and payable	1,728,256
Accounts receivable	4,383,321	Dividend payment May 1, 1911	719,628
Prepaid expenses	297,836	Account interest and taxes	297,836
Cash	5,360,980	Cash and loss	5,360,980
Total	\$60,109,879	Total	\$60,109,879

Iron ore is derived from Cuba and Cornwall, Pa. In 1910 the mines near Cornwall, Cuba, produced 523,000 tons and can for some years produce 500,000 tons annually, but future supplies will come from new mines on the north coast of Cuba, which contain about 1,400,000,000 tons. The mines at Cornwall in which the company owns 64 per cent interest produced 537,000 tons in 1910.

GUAYULE RUBBER PRICES DECLINE

The prolonged decline in crude rubber quotations has 'naturally' affected the price of guayule rubber, the bulk of which is manufactured by the Intercontinental Rubber Company. As a result of the perpendicular decline in up-river fine Para from \$3.02 to \$1.25, the price of guayule has sympathetically been cut in two. Today's quotation of 58 cents a pound contrasts with \$1.15 18 months ago.

Of course Intercontinental is not heavily affected by the low prices as the large part of its output is sold under contract. Although some rubber importers consider guayule high even at the present level, yet its relative cheapness is proved by a little computation. Guayule rubber has a guaranteed shrinkage of but 20 per cent, so that at the present price of 58 cents net cost would be about 70 cents. A cheap African rubber sells for 56 cents, but shrinks about 60 per cent, so that net dry cost is over twice as great, or \$1.42. It should be borne in mind, however, that guayule is really a "filler" and in no sense displaces pure rubber.

BANKERS' SPRING MEETING.—NASHVILLE, Tenn.—All the leading bankers from the big cities of the United States assembled here today to attend the spring meeting of the executive council of the American Bankers Association, which plans to consider the Aldrich plan for monetary reform.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

Transatlantic Sailings.

EASTBOUND.	
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for Bremen	May 2
Potsdam, for Rotterdam	May 3
Mauretania, for Liverpool	May 3
Toutou, for Liverpool	May 3
Martha Washington, for Med. pts.	May 3
Indiana, for Med. pts.	May 4
George Washington, for Bremen	May 4
C. F. Tietgen, for Copenhagen	May 4
La Lorraine, for Havre	May 4
Bulgaria, for Hamburg	May 4
Koenig Luise, for Med. pts.	May 4
New York, for Southampton	May 4
Minneapolis, for London	May 4
Finland, for Antwerp, via Dover	May 4
Baltic, for Liverpool	May 4
Caronia, for Liverpool	May 4
Furuseia, for Glasgow	May 4
Regina d'Italia, for Med. pts.	May 4
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen	May 4
New Amsterdam, for Rotterdam	May 4
Maestric, for Southampton	May 4
Laurentia, for Liverpool	May 4
Laura, for Med. pts.	May 4
La Provence, for Havre	May 4
Campanella, for Bremen	May 4
Bellona, for Copenhagen	May 4
Thetis, for Med. pts.	May 4
Madonna, for Med. pts.	May 4
Albatross, for Glasgow	May 4
Minneapolis, for London	May 4
Berlin, for Med. pts.	May 4
Berlin, for Med. pts.	May 4
Kaiser Wilhelm II, for Bremen	May 4
Norman, for Rotterdam	May 4
Adriatic, for Southampton	May 4
Argentina, for Med. pts.	May 4
Campania, for Liverpool	May 4
Prinz Friedr. Wilhelm, for Bremen	May 4
Saxonia, for Med. pts.	May 4
Sailings from Boston.	
Bethania, for Hamburg	May 1
Franconia, for Liverpool	May 1
Maertensdyk, for Rotterdam	May 2
Winifreda, for Liverpool	May 3
Dalby, for Hull	May 3
Manitou, for Antwerp	May 3
Cymric, for Liverpool	May 3
Albatross, for Glasgow	May 3
Parisian, for Liverpool	May 3
Bohemian, for Liverpool	May 3
Berlin, for Med. pts.	May 3
Kaiser Wilhelm II, for Bremen	May 3
Norman, for Rotterdam	May 3
Adriatic, for Southampton	May 3
Argentina, for Med. pts.	May 3
Campania, for Liverpool	May 3
Prinz Friedr. Wilhelm, for Bremen	May 3
Saxonia, for Med. pts.	May 3
Sailings from Philadelphia.	
Verona, for Med. pts.	May 3
Haverford, for Liverpool	May 3
Prinz Adalbert, for Hamburg	May 3
Manitou, for Antwerp	May 3
Tacoma, for Med. pts.	May 3
Merion, for Liverpool	May 3
Graf Waldersee, for Hamburg	May 3
Albatross, for Glasgow	May 3
Southwark, for Liverpool	May 3
Ancona, for Med. pts.	May 3
Sailings from Montreal.	
Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool	May 3
Montcalm, for Bristol	May 3
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NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

BUDGET IS AWAITING
MR. LLOYD-GEORGE'S
RETURN TO ACTIVITY

British Chancellor Is on Eve of Taking Up Old Post and Smoothing Out Tangle in Income Tax Collection.

NEW INSURANCE
SCHEME IS PLANNED

Proposal Is State Action to Guard Against Effects of Unemployment by Means of Contribution Scheme.

(Special to the Monitor.)
LONDON—Mr. Lloyd-George, after a compelled absence of some months from the House of Commons, is on the eve of returning to his place on the government bench.

The work before him is of the heaviest description. He will not only shortly have to introduce the budget, but on him will fall the necessity for disentangling the misunderstanding with regard to the collection of income taxes, which, in his absence, has become more and more incomprehensible.

In addition to this he will introduce the new insurance scheme against unemployment, and, as constable of Carnarvon castle, he is primarily responsible for the ceremony of the investiture of the Prince of Wales.

On the eve of these duties he was seen by a correspondent of the Daily Chronicle in the house which he has built for himself on the cliff at Criccieth. The house stands on the rising ground above the town, with a magnificent view of mountain, sea and sky. In front, the heaving waters of Tremadoc bay fade away to the horizon, everywhere else the mountains start out of the ground and surround the house.

The chancellor, of course, has followed the debates in the House, which have taken place in his absence, with the keenest interest. In spite of his political differences from Mr. Balfour, he is a close friend of the opposition leader, and he declared that nothing had given him greater pleasure than the speech in which the Unionist leader vindicated the parliamentary system in reply to the strictures of Lord Hugh Cecil. That speech, he declared, was worthy alike of the House of Commons and of Mr. Balfour.

He had chafed, he admitted, under his inability to defend in the House the failure of the inland revenue to collect the income tax due, and he may well have done this, as Mr. Hobhouse's handling of the question has been considered very far from satisfactory. He described the whole attack as founded on a misconception, and declared that all he had done was to revert to a system which had always been employed until it was changed by Austen Chamberlain, at a moment when he was particularly pressed for money.

He explained that he could not possibly go into the question properly in an interview, or even in the House of Commons itself by means of answers to questions. At the same time he looked forward to an open debate upon the subject, and trusted that the prime minister would find an opportunity for this on an early occasion.

It was, however, to his new insurance scheme that Mr. Lloyd-George principally directed his conversation. This insurance scheme will be unfolded to the House of Commons in the immediate future, and will be found to create a system of insurance against the various causes which lead to unemployment. In carrying this out, he explained, there would be contributions from the workman himself, the employer and the state.

He admitted that he was considerably amused at the protest which had been raised by the members of the Social Democratic Federation. It was the irony of circumstances, he explained, which found the socialists of all parties opposed to state intervention. As a matter

ROUBAIX EXHIBITS
ARE EXPECTED TO
PLEASE VISITORS

French Textile Center Has International Show at Which Wool and Machinery Are Given Prominence.

LILLE, France—American visitors are expected to find many features of interest to them in the Roubaix International Exhibition which was opened last week.

Roubaix is considered the most important textile center in France, and the wool exhibits are a dominant feature in the exhibition, according to Emerson Haven, the United States consul.

Among the governments exhibiting are Australia, New Zealand, the Argentine, Belgium, Chile, Holland, Britain, Germany and Italy.

One of the most important wool exhibits is that by the Australian government. A collection of samples taken from wools sent to the market in the ordinary way comprises 210 fleeces, skirted and bound with blue ribbons.

The machinery building is also interesting, the rivalry between Italian, German and British firms being marked. Among features which will be enjoyed by the American is the typical old Flemish village which has been erected in connection with the Belgian exhibit.

"The low quaint buildings, with their thatched roofs and walls covered with climbing roses, make a charming contrast to the modern architectural designs," declares Mr. Haven in his description.

Lille is only eight miles from the exhibition and is the center of French Flanders and the old capital. It is a great railroad center.

AFRICAN BOY SCOUTS ADDRESSED.

(Special to the Monitor.)
JOHANNESBURG, South Africa—Lord Methuen, in addressing the Boy Scouts in their camp recently, referred to the success of the movement in the Orange Free State and to the sentiments to which expression had been given in a recent speech of Mr. Steyn's delivered at Vreda, in which this statesman had maintained that the defense of South Africa was one of her main responsibilities, and that the country's need was a strong burgher force in which all men fit for the work could be enrolled. Lord Methuen advocated the organizing of cadet training on the same lines as in Natal.

FRENCH PRESIDENT RETURNS.

PARIS—President Fallieres arrived here Sunday from a fortnight's visit to the French protectorate and regency of Tunis, Africa.

of fact, it would, he declared, be found when the details of the scheme were known, that no interference whatever was contemplated with the work of the various friendly societies.

What is commonly regarded as unemployment, the chancellor refused to regard necessarily as an evil, though he admitted that those upon whom it fell must be protected against it. Under modern economic conditions, he explained, what is called unemployment is really a reserve force of labor, which has to be called upon in times of expansion and to be shut off in times of restriction. This condition was not necessarily unhealthy, and only tended to become so when the shutting off process brought hardship upon the workers.

Lastly, the chancellor spoke with enthusiasm over the forthcoming investiture of the Prince of Wales at Carnarvon. He described the old castle as the noblest structure of its kind in the whole of Europe, and declared that the ceremony, in which both the King and the young prince were taking the deepest interest, would be one of extraordinary picturesque and of unique historical interest.

The scene would be appropriate to the ceremony, and he went on to say that he was speaking not merely of Carnarvon's historic associations, but of the statelyness of the castle itself, and of its unique situation, with its background of sea and mountain.

The whole nation, he wound up, would be represented in the proceedings, which would be thoroughly democratic, entirely unsectarian, and genuinely loyal.

HISTORIC BRITISH ALMSGIVING
CHANGED OWING TO CORONATION

Maundy Money Is Distributed in St. Pauls Instead of in Westminster Abbey.

AUSTRIA KEEPS UP
STRICT CEREMONY

Emperor Bathes Feet of Poor in Vienna in Observance of Religious Custom.

(Special Correspondence of the Monitor.)
LONDON—The distribution of the king's maundy money took place this year in St. Pauls cathedral, owing to Westminster abbey being closed for the preparations for the coronation.

The ceremony was originally intended as a religious one, to commemorate the washing of the disciples' feet, and to this day this detail of it is carried out in Austria, where the Emperor still washes the feet of the poor. This year the Queen of Spain has taken part in a similar ceremony in Madrid, but it is only in Vienna that the fullness of the details is retained.

In England the actual participation of the sovereign in the ceremony came to an end with the accession of William III, who deputed the lord high almoner to fulfill his duties. Long before that, however, the process of washing the feet had become irregular, and if James II, his predecessor, Charles II., set an example which was followed by William of Orange.

It was on April 4, 1667, that Mrs. Pepys was disappointed of seeing the ceremony performed by Charles, and on that evening, Pepys himself noted in his diary, "My wife had been told by Whitehall that the Maundy, it being Maundy Thursday; but the King did not wash the poor people's feet himself, but the bishop of London did it for him."

The ceremony this year was attended by the lord mayor and lady mayoress, as well as by some members of the royal family. The recipients of the maundy, 46 men and 46 women, were seated in the center of the choir, the men on one



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Women of the guard leaving St. Pauls after the distribution of the maundy money.

side and the women on the other. During the playing of the voluntary, the procession was formed at the west end of the nave, from whence it passed into the choir.

First came ten children of the chapel royal, in their scarlet and gold uniforms, then the choristers of St. Pauls, followed by the archdeacon and the canons, and then the sergeant major of the yeomen of the guards, accompanied by a yeoman, bearing aloft the golden dish, so well known to the visitors to the regalia in the Tower. This dish is two feet in diameter, and contained the King's arms piled upon it.

Immediately behind the yeomen came the sub-almoner, and then the lord high almoner, immediately behind whom were the children of the royal almonry, two boys and two girls, carrying bunches of herbs, in memory of the now obsolete custom of washing the feet with scented water, the procession being closed by 10 yeomen of the guard carrying their halberds.

The lord high almoner, having taken up his position on the north side of the altar, and the sub-almoner on the south, the alms dish was placed on a table at the bottom of the steps leading to the

DUMA WILL DEAL
WITH BILL AIDING
MARRIED WOMEN

ST. PETERSBURG—A bill introduced by the government into the Duma provides for legal separation, and is of importance chiefly in its bearing on the passport system. It is considered a marked advance in regard to equitable treatment of married women under the law.

Another bill, introduced by the Octobrists, amends the law of inheritance, so that daughters shall inherit on equal terms with sons. Under the present law a daughter inherits only one-fourteenth part of her father's estate, while all the sons inherit equal shares.

If carried in the Duma the bill will still have to pass the council of the empire of the Russian national Legislature.

GERMAN RAILWAY
BILL BEFORE DIET

BERLIN—The government has laid before the Diet a bill appropriating \$65,760,000 for railways.

This sum will cover the building of secondary railways, double-tracking some of the existing roads, continuing the electrification of the lines between Magdeburg, Halle and Leipzig, beginning the electrification of the lines in the Silesian mountains and providing new rolling stock.

BATHS OF DIOCLETIAN MAKE
ROMAN EXHIBITION FEATURE

(Special to the Monitor.)
ROME—One of the principal features of the Roman commemoration of 1911 is the archeological exhibition, which has been opened to the public by the King and Queen of Italy, accompanied by the German crown prince and princess.

Professor Lanciani made the opening speech, and explained the aim of the exhibition, dwelling at length on the great work of excavation which had been done in clearing the ruins of the baths of Diocletian. The original Thermae or baths were begun by Diocletian A. D. 302 and were finished by his successors several years after. The space over which they extended is roughly 32 acres. Many traces of the outside walls are still to be found in various places. Within this enormous area were gardens, libraries, recreation grounds and the baths.

The archeological exhibition of 1911, is being held in the excavated vaults, which form 12 large vaulted halls. Over 18,000 cart loads of earth had to be carried away before the level of the pavement

JAPAN'S PREMIER
DECLARES POLICY
WILL NOT CHANGE

TOKIO—Count Katsura, the prime minister, in an interview Sunday authorized the statement that no change in the cabinet is contemplated.

Various rumors have been current here and widely published to the effect that the resignation of the Katsura cabinet was imminent. This has caused an unsettled condition and has proved annoying to the government.

In making his statement Count Katsura said: "While I shall not hold the premiership permanently, the reports that my resignation is pending are absolutely unfounded."

"In the event of future change, however, I can confidently assert that it will not entail alteration of the financial or other fixed policy of his majesty's government."

CONQUEROR, NEW
DREADNOUGHT

LONDON—Today is the date for the launching of the super-dreadnought Conqueror at Yehara, Beardmore & Co.'s shipbuilding yards at Dalmuir. It will be remembered that the Conqueror is one of four ships, the order for which was given in December, 1909. Lady Lansdown, it is understood, will perform the naming ceremony.

KAISER GIVEN HONOR
OF DIRECTING CORFU
EXCAVATION WORKS

(Special to the Monitor.)
BERLIN—News come from Corfu that the Kaiser is delighted at the success of the excavations which are being made daily in the neighborhood of the palace of Achilleion. His majesty has entered into his novel occupation with all the enthusiasm he so easily displays when his interest is aroused, and, despite the tropical sun, spends three or four hours every day at the scene of the excavations.

In addition to other experts the Kaiser has summoned Professor Doerpfeld, the well-known archaeologist and director of the German Archaeological Institute at Athens, to Corfu. After several days' close investigation the professor has declared that during the whole of the 30 years passed by him in Greece in the study of archaeology, never have so many and so admirably preserved remains been found in such a small place. The whole neighborhood surrounding the palace park, Dr. Doerpfeld is convinced, is full of similar relics.

Among the best preserved excavations as yet brought to light are some particularly fine gabled sculptures, which the professor considers were probably part of a temple dating from the seventh century B. C. He feels confident that continued search will bring the temple itself to light in an equally good state of preservation.

Some of the figures—one torso in particular—are said to be of very great beauty, and the Kaiser showed his pleasure by presenting each of the workmen engaged in the excavations with a hundred mark note. It is said his majesty intends to distribute such relics as are found in his ground between the Athens institute and the old Museum at Berlin.

Mrs. Golet was invited to luncheon with the Kaiser recently and Mr. Armour a few days later. His majesty paid return visits to the Americans on their respective yachts.

Later: The government of Greece has determined to do the Kaiser the honor of conceding to him the right to make all the excavations at Garitza, and the news of this was recently conveyed to the Kaiser by the King of the Hellenes.

In making this concession, which is regarded as the greatest possible compliment to Germany, it is of course provided that everything discovered shall remain in the island. Professor Doerpfeld will be at once placed in charge of the excavations, and will be assisted by Dr. Versakis. The work will at once be taken in hand and pushed steadily forward, the requisite funds being provided by the Kaiser.

The Emperor William is enjoying the lovely summer weather in Corfu. He has always taken a great interest in the excavations of Garitza, and is spending many hours a day both in watching the diggers and sometimes in directing their labors.

Queen Alexandra, who arrived in the yacht Victoria and Albert in Corfu harbor lately, also visited the scene of the excavations with the Greek royal family. Under the stimulus of Emperor William's support the excavations are being rapidly pushed forward.

Some wonderful sculptured figures have been brought out of the ground where they have been buried for centuries. Among these is an enormous crouching lion, measuring 13 feet long and 8 feet 5 inches high.

In the ground close by where they were discovered was found another lion's head and the seated figure of a woman and part of the legs of a monster Gorgon. It would seem as if the woman and the Gorgon had belonged to one pile of sculpture, however experts differ on this point. The amount and richness of the discoveries seem to prove that the remains to be found at Garitza are by no means exhausted, and enormous interest is being taken in the finds.

PANAMA NAMES HAGUE MEMBER.

THE HAGUE—Belisario Porras, minister of Panama to the United States, has been appointed by his government a member of the permanent court of arbitration.

TRAVEL
UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

New Magnificent Passenger and Freight Steamers sail Thursdays from New York, 12 noon, Pier 16, East River (ft. Fulton St.).
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120 State St. Tel. Main 4333.

SIX BY-ELECTIONS
FOR BRITISH HOUSE
MAY NOT BE TEST

Political Barometer Is Not Likely to Show Change as Cheltenham Is Regarded as Only Uncertain Seat.

(Special Correspondence of the Monitor.)
LONDON—No less than six by-elections are at present about to take place, but it is not particularly likely that they will afford any indication of a change in the political barometer.

Three of these by-elections, those for East Lothian, the Barnstable division of Devonshire and East Dorset, have been brought about by the deliberate action of the government, and they may be trusted to have chosen seats which they are in no danger in any circumstances of losing.

That for South Birmingham, which has been brought about by the accession of Lord Morpeth to the earldom of Carlisle, is a safe Unionist seat, as the majority at the last election amounted to almost 3000 votes.

The fifth election brought about by the resignation of his seat in north-east Cork by Moreton Frewen is an equally safe seat for the independent Nationalists. It has not been contested by the official Nationalist party at the last two elections, and it is understood that the present member is retiring to permit Mr. Healy to return to the House.

The one uncertain seat is in Cheltenham, where the Liberal candidate has been unseated on petition, and where the majority at the last election only amounted to 93. In these circumstances, not much light is thrown on any fluctuation of public opinion.

[A cable to the Monitor on April 29 showed that the Cheltenham seat had been won by J. T. Agg-Gardner, Conservative, by a majority of four votes.]

GOVERNMENT HAS
POWER PLAN UP

MONTREAL, Que.—The Canadian government will consider a power project before it by E. A. Robert, president of the Canadian Light and Power Company.

It is proposed to expend between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000 in the development of electrical energy at Cedar Rapids on the St. Lawrence. It is said that 500,000 horsepower could be developed there.

CINNAMON IS OUSTED IN CEYLON.

COLOMBO, Ceylon—Many owners of plantations have found rubber and coconut more profitable than the old cinnamon cultivations, and the latter has been rooted out largely in order to make room for its more profitable rivals. The result has been a scarcity of cinnamon for the European market, and cissia bark from China has been imported as a substitute.

THRESHER BROS.
The Specialty Silk Store
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Boston, Mass.

The Monitor
ON
SATURDAY

Is Now Running

Two Pages for
The Boys and Girls

In Which Appear

The Busyville Bees

comical illustrations by Floyed Triggs, with a story in verse by M. L. Benn, embodying information about flowers in a very delightful manner.

Wonder Book of
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Illustrated stories of Remarkable Caves, of Volcanoes and Strange Mountain Forms; of Natural Bridges, Great Waterfalls, Lakes and Glaciers; of Wonderful Plants, Birds, Beasts and Fishes.

Junior Philatelist

A department (bi-weekly) on postage stamp collecting and all matters relating to this entertaining pursuit, which teaches both history and geography.

The Camera Contest

is still open, and a dollar award is made each week to the youthful Monitor photographer who sends in the most acceptable picture of children at play, school scenes, historic places, picturesque views, quaint houses, city or country scenes, either characteristic or unusual. (Blue prints not available.) Address "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

Poems, Puzzles and
Short Stories

are also printed on these pages on Saturday and a great variety of other matter both entertaining and instructive.

The Monitor has a Children's Department every day, but devotes more room to the young people on Saturday than on other days.

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VICTORIAN, AUS., EXPORTS
OF BUTTER SHOWN IN TABLE

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—The following official returns issued by the state department of agriculture show the amount of butter inspected for export,

BUTTER INSPECTED.	
Week ended March 9, 1911—	
Boxes.	Tons.
15,490..... bulk.....	386 1/2
1,230..... pats.....	30 1/2
302..... tins.....	15 1/2
17,021.....	422 1/2

From July 1, 1910, to March 9, 1911—

Boxes.	Tons.
75,827..... bulk.....	18,820 1/2
12,398..... pats.....	291 1/2
12,716..... tins.....	19,658
100,941.....	19,658

DESTINATION OF BUTTER INSPECTED.
483,034 salted, to U. K., 65.65 per cent.
235,025 unsalted, to U. K., 34.35 per cent.
736,719 to United Kingdom.
23,307 to South Africa.
17,820 to eastern and other ports.
777,851 boxes.
17,771 tons, United Kingdom.
530 1/2 tons to South Africa.
665 tons to eastern and other ports.
18,966 1/2 tons.
Approximate value, c. l. f., \$1,985,452.
R. CROWE, Superintendent of Exports.

THE HOME FORUM

DAVID, A MAN OF GOD

ONE of the great boons of Christian Science to lovers of the Bible is that it sheds a new and glorious light on the Bible stories. Since Christian Science presents much the same concept of God that carried the Hebrews through their marvelous history, the student comes to read that history in a new and intimate way. The motives of the actors become clearer. The secret of how and why certain things happened becomes evident. The stories, from being merely stories of long ago, become the sympathetic relation of men and women framed as we are, the new point of view being that one now appreciates it to be his privilege to stand in the same close relation to God, and lay hold on the same divine power as did the Bible characters. This in turn makes the lesson to be gained from the Bible history more clearly defined.

One learns therefrom that thought molds and fashions our experience, and that the source of all true consciousness, whence springs harmonious being, is God, in whom "we live, and move, and have our being." The story of David is a very good example of this. His life was one long proof of the protecting power of God as demonstrated through a right thought. The songs which he wrote from time to time, setting forth his thoughts on the various events of his life, give a running account of his state of consciousness, which, in turn, influenced subsequent events. All this is intensely interesting to one who knows from personal experience that a true thought, a right attitude toward God and man, is a mighty lever that can overturn any combination of apparently threatening circumstances.

David's life was built on one sufficient idea, the goodness and loving-kindness of God. This thought pervades his psalms like an incense. Being of a generous and affectionate nature himself, his understanding of God went beyond the concept of the stern and relentless Judge that Moses had taught. Early in life he seems to have gained the appreciation that God was a loving father whom he could trust absolutely in the hour of need. And thus him he did with a whole-hearted simplicity that did not falter in the face of hard conditions. He consistently demonstrated all he accomplished from this standpoint. To Goliath he declared that he came in the name of the Lord of Hosts, and forthwith won his victory. When pursued by Saul, who sought his ruin, he refrained

from returning evil for evil, but turned for salvation to God. In his own words, "I will call on the Lord, so shall I be saved from mine enemies."

Many more events in his life might be cited, all proving the same thing, namely that a consciousness open to the appreciation of the power of good is an open channel for that good. Psalm iii, written when he was fleeing from Absalom, breathes the same trust that all must come out well in the end. The song in I Chronicles xvi, written at the summit of his achievement, when he had brought the Ark of the Covenant to Jerusalem, gives the attitude of mind that had brought him to that point.

What the understanding of Christian Science does for the story of David it does for all the Bible history, and for the experience of men today. Truth does not change through the centuries. The law of life for David is the law of life today. The power that saved David saves him who turns to it today. Christian Science is a new discovery to this age, but from every side we may hear statements from living witnesses of how the true knowledge of God has wrought its effects in their lives within the space of a short time. But in the Bible we have the record of that vital consciousness bearing its fruits in the history of an entire nation through many centuries. The sacred history becomes a lesson of deeper import than has been hitherto suspected. The hidden causes of events are shown, therefore these events become lessons in the practical working of Christian Science, the knowledge of God, and the text-book of Christian Science, Science and Health, by Mrs. Eddy, is shown to be indeed what it is called, the "Key to the Scriptures."

Work of the Gyroscope

It is more than probable that the true engineering significance and the enormous power of the gyroscope were first discerned in the United States, admits the Westminster Gazette, and goes on to remark that observations concerning it were first made here—in the Howell torpedo, which depended for its action upon the rapid rotation of a fly-wheel. The most extensive use today of the gyroscope is, probably the automatic steering-gear in Whitehead torpedoes. This gear is simply used for the purpose of laterally guiding the torpedo and insuring it a straight course. The gyroscope is not limited to any particular period of the boat; it simply responds to whatever motion the ship has—synchronous or non-synchronous. In Germany, in 1909, Engineer Dr. Frahm succeeded, by using an inverted gyroscope, in overcoming one of the reasons for eliminating the water-chambers from the old English men-of-war—that was, the noise of the 100 tons of water rushing from side to side, which is said to have been intolerable.

The question is often asked, why is the gyroscope better than a moving weight in a ship for roll-quenching? Every pound in the rotating mass of the gyroscope can easily be made to do the work of from 150 pounds to 200 pounds, and directed in any desired line or plane; whereas when we use water or any other form of moving weight, each pound represents a pound only, and can do the work of only a pound, and only in a vertical direction.

"SING A SONG O' SIXPENCE"

TELL me not in mournful numbers," sang the poet, but it is apparently the listeners who have established that they will hear no numbers at all, grave or gay, for it must be only to please the public that modern elocutionary art has taken on its matter-of-fact fashion of reading all poetry as nearly as possible as if it were prose. Children in school, even, are almost led to think that there is something to be ashamed of in the solemn cadences or the dance

Mirth and Law Making

Representative McKinley of Illinois, chairman of the Republican congressional committee, was entering the House chamber a few minutes before the noon hour. "Say," cried Representative Rodenburg of East St. Louis, "I've just heard of a fine opening for some of that surplus capital of yours." "What is it?" asked Mr. McKinley. "I know of a famous city, a place of probably a hundred thousand inhabitants, that hasn't a livery stable or garage. I'm thinking that it would offer a fine chance for either business, because the city is always full of tourists, that want to be taken around to see the sights." "What's the town?" asked McKinley. "Venice," replied Rodenburg, dodging a bundle of Congressional Records that some one hurled at his head.—Kansas City Star.

Students for Columbia

Five Turkish students sent by the government of Turkey to study in the United States have registered in Columbia University. Three are Turks, one an Armenian and one a native of Cyprus. All speak English and have little difficulty in making themselves understood. None ever was away from his own country before.—Buffalo Commercial.

On the Road to 1912

So few of them with implements, prepared to "dig an' delve"—Toilers of the highway, on the road to 1912.

The captains, the colonels—No limit to the load Of loud and wise directors On the road—on the road.

The easy task of orators—and platitudes to lead; But the ready shirt-sleeve workers are the fellows that they need.

The captains, the colonels, From many a high abode, But they need the shirt-sleeve fellows On the road—on the road. —Atlanta Constitution.

And should the twilight darken into night And sorrow grow to anguish, be thou strong; Thou art in God, and nothing can go wrong Which a fresh life pulse cannot set aright. That thou dost know the darkness proves the light; Weep if thou wilt, but weep not all too long; Or weep and work, for work will lead to song. —George MacDonald.

ON LABELING ONE'S JOKES

That He Who Reads Running May Know When to Laugh.

WRITERS of fiction have lately been advised to take a cue from the literary production of a certain after-dinner speaker who sent out to his friends a printed copy of a speech, all interspersed with such parenthetical expressions as "laughter," "applause," "cries of good," "laughter and applause." It does not develop that this was sent to his fellow-diners beforehand, though this might be the natural evolution of his plan next time. If extempore speeches are the longest studied beforehand certainly they merit an equally respectful preparation on the part of hearers.

Now a novelist, paralleling this, might easily intersperse his pages with like indications of what is expected of the reader.

Mark Antony was, of course, the great pioneer in this kind of self-annotated literature when he prefaced his story by his familiar directions about tears. Persons in household circles have often been driven to such an expedient, moreover, labeling their remarks to dull or sometimes over-sensitive associates at the friendly board as thus: "This is a joke," "Now it is time to laugh."

Musical composers have latterly availed themselves of such marks of expression. This reason is twofold no doubt. A young student who wondered why Bach's piano compositions did not have the customary careful crescendo and diminuendo marks, the pedaling, the fortes and pianos, the ad lib, affettuoso, or giocoso or the like was told by her

teacher that Bach expected her to be a musician. Now in these hurried days no one expects readers to be literary or even to read all the lines of a writer, to say nothing of reading between the lines. Therefore a few broad general directions, based on the practice of modern musical composers, would often save a reader's time and a writer's feelings. Writers gifted with a high and mysterious obscurity of style—as painfully sought, apparently, as the stained glass which obscures the light of day—could provide marginal notes explaining in simple English just what they do mean here and there, whether satire or pathos is intended, a tear or a smile expected. Especially would poets serve their generation in profiting themselves by such a hint as this. Because of the origin of this idea such a system of annotating the writer's meaning would probably be known as the "ear, ear marks" of his style.

Chapter Headings Are Dispensed With

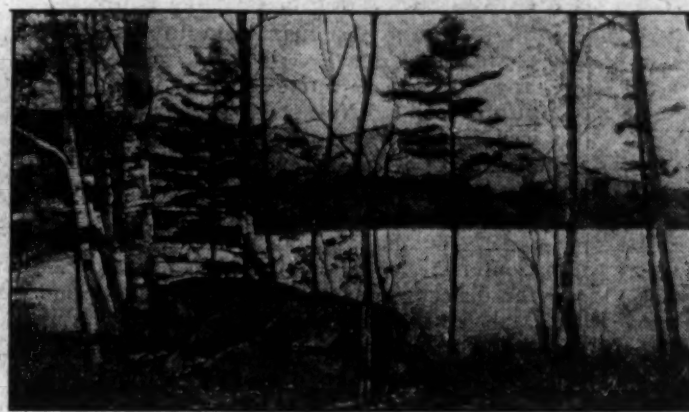
There is a good deal to be said, remarks the Publishers' Circular, for the growing fashion of omitting chapter headings, other than the general title, from novels. Why, it asks, should chapters be labeled like cheap goods in a show window, "Expectation," "Temptation," "Remorse," "Discovery," or "Our hero sees a little more of the world," "A nocturne in silver," and so on? "We have been trapped into making these remarks," it goes on, "by two things—one the absence from a clever novel of all labels or tags, or even a verse from that old Rubaiyat which has become, like the famous French partridge, repellent from repetition; and the other thing was an English author's complaint, published the other day in an American literary weekly, in which he charged an American publisher of his work with having concocted and added chapter headings to it without his knowledge, and evidently to his great disgust. The objection to chapter headings in a work of fiction is that they are quite unnecessary, often misleading, and generally trivial, even when done by the author." The writer objects to illustrations also, declaring that his partial lack of appreciation of Thackeray is due to the novelist's "inane doll-like pictures of his characters." As for portraits of authors, "what a shock it is to have loved Herick and then suddenly to come across his portrait; with women writers it is often worse."—New York Post.

Debussy's "Land of Ninths"

Romain Rolland writes thus informally about Debussy and his leading musical traits, says the Musical Courier: A man is not a great artist because he employs sevenths and ninths without resolution, series of ninths and major thirds, harmonic progressions founded on a scale of whole tones, but because of that which he makes them say. One can hardly call unique in Debussy what in isolated instances is to be found in many masters before him, in Chopin, Liszt, Chabrier and Richard Strauss. Nevertheless it is true that with Debussy these effects are always essentially his own, and that "Pelléas et Melisande," "the land of ninths," has a poetic atmosphere which is unlike that of any other music drama before it.

If thought unlock her mysteries, If friendship on me smile, I walk in marble galleries, I talk with kings the while. —R. W. Emerson.

BIRCH-RINGED MAINE LAKE



SILVER LAKE, MAINE.

KATAHDIN IRON-WORKS is the name of a little station way up in the wilds of Maine, the jumping-off place of a railroad branch and next door to the forest places, where only hunters and fishermen penetrate. It lies on one of the

charming little sheets of water that make so large a part of the picturesque beauties of Maine. The photographer has caught a charming impression of the slim dismantled trunks of the birches, or perhaps the picture was taken in the springtime.

New Start for Convicts

The British government scheme for helping discharged convicts comes into operation soon, and arrangements have already been made for giving a fresh start to about 130 prisoners who finished their sentences on April 1.—Milwaukee Free Press.

Special Privileges Allowed Both Sexes

A gentleman commenting in a newspaper on the very evident long hatpin nuisance finds that women have a great many minor privileges which progress would eliminate—such as the right to a man's seat in a crowded car, the right to wear gowns that have taken the Washington monument for an ideal, and the right to carry on high-voiced feminine arguments about domestic subjects in public conveyances. The writer seems to think that these things constitute a large body of special privileges that offset man's large freedoms in various directions where women are now asking to share with him.

Now in point of fact cannot the woman collate an equally long list of special masculine privileges and rights? These are those that really balance the feminine right to be disagreeable. Not to mention the much combated special self-indulgent habits of men there is the awful derby hat. If the big peach basket tries the eye of man, what can be said of the snug little rounded bit of black innuendo—one had almost said, vacuity—which tops the masculine person? And what, moreover, of the silk hat that gives man the appearance of a chimney pot? What about endless discussions of baseball in public conveyances and wherever men do congregate? And then at the end he remembered that nine times out of ten the women have to stand up in a crowded car, while the men burrow behind their newspapers. Honors in these directions, it will seem, are pretty even, and thus the larger questions are still to be settled.

She Did Her Part

The story is told of an old negro mammy in the Kentucky Breckinridge family, who were all famous in politics, who named one of her boys John Breckinridge. M. C. She explained that she didn't know what the letters M. C. stood for, but "all the Breckinridges had them letters after their names."—World Today.

Are you made dull and useless by solitude? Behold how the sun and moon and stars redeem the world from darkness by shining in vast solitudes forever!—Lucile Rutland.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Chic-a-Dee-Dee

A long time ago, in a clump of small trees, Was a little bird-college conferring degrees; And on one little fellow, so learned was he, And so pious withal, they bestowed a D. D.

The name of the birdie thus honored was Chick; His body was small, and his motions were quick; I have never learned what the reason could be, But his brother birds smiled, and said, "Chick, a D. D."

But Chick did not know they were smiling, and he Was as happy a bird as there was in the tree; And oft, to himself, not to others in glee He chuckled and said, "I am Chick, a D. D."

What! Chick, a D. D.? Little Chick, a D. D.? Oh, yes. And a very good preacher is he; And many a sermon, delightful to me, Have I heard in the church of the chic-a-dee-dee.

Catamaran Ferry Boats

An amusing account appears in one of the New York papers of the old time ferry boats. They are described as of

BIBLE BOND OF UNITY

AT THE recent celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the King James version of the Bible the American ambassador, as envoy of President Taft to the London meeting, said in part:

Of all the centuries, bicentenaries, tercentenaries and commemorations, of which we have witnessed so many here in late years, none has approached this in importance, not that of Milton, or Shakespeare, or Bacon; not that of any ruler or the founder of any state; not

that of any discovery or of any liberation of thought; not that of any widening of the bounds of freedom, or even of the emancipation of any race. The occasion you celebrate tonight goes far beyond any of these; it was the promulgation of what has been the basic and mainspring of Anglo-Saxon development for the last three centuries, has molded its morals, lifted its legislation and its jurisprudence, and inspired its literature. It has even done a more vital thing for the generation now on the stage; it has furnished, and it furnishes, the strongest and most indestructible bond for the present practical unity in aims and aspirations of that great English-speaking family of nations which, as has been so often said, occupies over one fourth of the habitable surface of the globe, and governs nearly one third of its inhabitants.

One Hundred Miles an Hour

The equipoise is a cross between a motorcycle and an automobile, with the advantages of both and the disadvantages of neither. E. L. Tunis first thought of the innovation. It runs, and runs well, on two large wheels in the center of the machine, like a motorcycle, and it has a small wheel on either side. These small wheels are merely used to balance the vehicle, and have nothing to do with its propulsion. The machine has proved itself to be practical in every way, and has plowed its way through mud that would have swamped any regular four-wheeled motor car.

A motorcycle has five horsepower and is able to make a mile a minute, and an automobile has, say, 60 horsepower, and still can make only the same rate of speed. A semi-motorcycle can make great speed. The inventor is quite sure that the machine can easily do 100 miles an hour.—Baltimore Evening Sun.

Miss Repplier on Schools

Miss Agnes Repplier addressed some New York people on modern school methods recently and is reported by the papers as saying that to make work always like play makes the child weak in persistence and self-denial. She thinks some tasks should consciously involve hard work. She said:

"Barrett Wendell tells of a lad who was trying to work his way through college. When given cataloguing to do and asked to do it alphabetically, he said: 'I do not know the alphabet.'"

"It is a far cry from the present situation in the kindergartens to the mother of John Wesley, who compelled each of eighteen children to learn the alphabet on his or her fifth birthday. That is the other extreme."

Senators Chosen by Popular Vote

Senators are practically chosen already by popular vote in states that have primary election laws. In Tennessee and in certain other states they have been thus chosen to all intents and purposes all along. Every candidate for the Legislature has been required to declare his choice for senator before his election. In voting for him the people voted for their choice for the higher office. It was, in effect, a popular election of the senator. Such has been the rule in Tennessee from the first.—Dallas News.

The darkness of the times does not extinguish the light of faith. In his own good time, God will put a stop to the torrent of iniquity. Out of the general corruption, He will draw a chosen people, whom He will consecrate to Himself. Oh, that His will might always be done! —Mme. Guyon.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, May 1, 1911

Baron de Constant and the Rivers

BARON DE CONSTANT, like all other intelligent and observant foreign visitors, finds occasion for surprise bordering upon amazement in the fact that Americans do not make better use of their great rivers. He sees the waters of magnificent streams flowing noiselessly, aimlessly, uselessly toward the sea, and his thoughts naturally revert to his own country which has expended hundreds of millions in an effort to create a system of waterways. His first impulse, of course, is to attribute the non-use of the rivers to a lack of enterprise, but, on second thought, he sees that this cannot be the case since all around him are evidences of restless energy and industry.

In France the great bulk of the heavy freight is moved through canals or canalized rivers, and the railroads are thus left free for the rapid moving of lighter traffic. Baron de Constant will discover, if he remains over here long enough, that if Americans have one weakness that overtops all others it is their desire to do everything, even much that is unnecessary, with a rush. They are fond of crowding and congesting things. They have a passion for pressing everything to its capacity. They prefer to ship raw material and merchandise over the busiest line. When river navigation was in its prime it seemed as if they could never load a boat too high above its smokestacks. In the event of their return to river transportation one of these days, perhaps they will not be contented until the rivers are as crowded as most of the trunk lines in prosperous times.

This brings us to the point. The railroads of this country might be relieved, as they are in France, if people were as content here as they are in France to give water transportation a fair trial. When advocates of interior deep waterways talk of taking the bulk of the business away from the railroads they are going to another and an absurd extreme. What is needed is a skilful division of business between the waterways and the railroads, a division that will give plenty of slow business to the rivers and plenty of despatch business to the railroads. Such a division would lead to the expansion of traffic. It would encourage the shipment of raw material and products whose value would now be consumed in railroad transit charges. It would leave the tracks of the railroads open for freer and more rapid intercourse between the centers of population and industry.

Not much will easily be accomplished in the right direction until the railroad corporations recognize the fact that it is peculiarly within their province to develop water transportation, not to fight it, not to place obstacles in the way of it. If they persist in their present policy of discouraging the employment of water routes, control and development of the great rivers of the country may pass into the hands of interests that will meet the needs of the country for cheaper transportation and distribution with little regard for the effect of their policy and their methods upon the rail corporations.

ON THE presumption that the Albany road is to continue to have an annual loss which must be shared by the New Haven corporation, stocks of the latter declined on Wall street. Would it not be more reasonable to presume that the Albany road will be so managed hereafter as to be able to show a surplus rather than a deficit?

To Crush the Speaking Trust

THE other day in the House of Representatives at Washington ex-Speaker Joseph Gurney Cannon of Illinois consumed nearly four hours in an interesting, somewhat amusing, but rambling and utterly ineffectual speech in opposition to reciprocity. Some others of the older and more distinguished representatives have also been granted practically unlimited time in the course of the special session. On the other hand, certain representatives who have had on the points of their tongues many things which they would have liked to say have either been refused the privileges of the floor absolutely, or have been permitted to occupy it barely long enough to get themselves warmed up to the point where they were beginning to show what they could do in the line of extemporaneous oratory.

These facts or circumstances have attracted close attention in certain quarters. Representatives Lindbergh of Minnesota, for example, has been keeping a sharp eye upon Speaker Clark and upon those around and in touch with Speaker Clark, and he seems to have become convinced that there exists in the House of Representatives a trust or monopoly that determines who shall speak and how long, and who shall not speak at all. A resolution he has introduced puts it that "a partial and monopolistic practise prevails in the House by designating certain so-called leaders to control the time and to discriminate in the distribution of time to their favorites, sometimes giving more than three hours to one of these, and frequently five minutes or less, or no time at all, to others."

This is not the only cause for complaint. The old-time abuse of the "leave-to-print" privilege continues, and this, also, Representative Lindbergh would have reformed. In one respect Mr. Lindbergh would curtail certain congressional privileges now enjoyed by all; in another he would enlarge them. There is no doubt that, in the main, he is right. There should be no favoritism in the House. Every member of Congress should be made to stand upon his own merits. Nevertheless, it will appear rather strange to the average and casual reader that the party which was going to remedy so speedily all abuses in the procedure of the House, in case it was ever given an opportunity, should now openly continue them. And it will strike the average and casual reader as being equally strange that the present movement of an insurgent in the direction of reform should be directed toward the retired czar who enjoys an unusual privilege rather than toward the present czar who makes the enjoyment of that privilege possible.

THE Democrats seem to be unsettled as yet with regard to a tariff policy. They are talking tariff for revenue only and pressing a free trade measure. However, in this case, as in others, terms count for less than acts.

UNITED STATES CONSUL FREDERICK L. BRIGHT, in a communication to the state department from his post in Huddersfield, Eng., gives some interesting and instructive information regarding the traffic in American apples of his district and the Halifax district close by. The apple-shipping season is over on this side now, and the apple-receiving season will soon be over on the other side; but the points brought out by Consul Bright will hold good in all seasons.

All the apples reaching the districts named are obtained at auctions held in Liverpool and Manchester under the auspices of commission agents. The consul, however, takes cognizance of a belief prevailing among wholesalers that it might be to the advantage of shippers if consignments were made directly to the former. In this way expenses could be saved. Another point brought out strongly by the consul is to the effect that apples could be disposed of more advantageously if shipped in smaller packages. Apples frequently come into the market in barrels weighing from 150 to 160 pounds. If these were cut up into lighter weights they would, he says, sell more rapidly.

Consul Bright makes it plain that in his opinion no direct business in the apple trade can be established in the districts named, except upon the basis of a scrupulous regard for grading and packing. "The names and trade marks of American growers or packers sending fruit to this market," he says, "are carefully noted, especially by retailers who receive many orders to supply apples 'like the last ones.'"

In this particular, and in many other bits of advice, the consul is in agreement with all representatives of the government abroad who have reported on trade subjects. The necessity for inspiring trade confidence and holding it applies no more to apples and to the Huddersfield and Halifax districts of England than it does to commerce of all kinds and with all countries. Whether American exporters sell much or little, they are advised constantly to make no representations that cannot be subjected to the severest tests. In South America, it is held, American trade progress has been unsatisfactory for two principal reasons; firstly, because American exporters have never taken the trouble to find out exactly what kind of goods the South Americans demand, how they would like to have them delivered and upon what terms; and, secondly, because careless or reckless agents promise to do one thing and do another. It will be seen from Consul Bright's report that the South Americans are not peculiar in this respect. Great Britain is America's oldest and best customer for everything, but, even in the matter of apples it is particular that American exporters shall do business according to British methods and British ideals.

THE Duke of Connaught, as the new Governor-General of Canada, is trying to make it clear that he desires to be treated only as any other person in his place as a governor-general should be treated. In other words, he hopes to be treated as the Governor-General of the Dominion rather than as a royal duke.

Manufactures in the West

POPULAR interest in a decennial census usually focuses upon the population count, and seems for a time to exhaust itself in the pursuit of figures relating to town, city, state and national growth. But it is generally brought around again to the contemplation of other facts of equal importance. The nation grows, expands, along several lines, each having its own story to tell, and the story of each being essential to the completed tale. China has population, so has India, and each is striving in our time to bring about conditions that will balance numbers with achievements. Population, as such, is only one phase of American growth. If there had not been growth along other lines it would not be a very pleasurable phase. The presence of population having been revealed by the count, the next thing is to find out what this population is doing toward its own sustenance and advancement, and what it is contributing toward the general progress of humanity.

Bulletins from the census bureau containing the desirable facts will be issued at intervals for some time to come. One of the latest of these has to do with manufactures in the West. It shows, as might have been expected, tremendous growth during the ten years that elapsed since the previous census was taken. Every state and territory shows an increase in the percentage of capital invested in the various industries. If in three or four instances these increases are small, they are compensated for by the increased production of old plants. In capital, of course, the percentage increases are heaviest in the newer states; in the territories industrial undertakings had to be built from the ground up. Thus the increase in capital in New Mexico is 59 per cent, in Oklahoma 141, in Arizona 128, in Wyoming 117, in Idaho 234. On the other hand, as intimated above, the percentage of production increase is more evenly distributed over all the western territory, except that it jumps far above the normal in Oklahoma and Idaho.

The group of states which includes New Mexico, Arizona, Oklahoma, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Missouri, Wyoming, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas and Utah produces about one tenth of the national output of manufactured articles. The manufacturing concerns employ about 80,000 salaried clerks and about 500,000 wage earners. The annual payrolls amount to about \$375,000,000 a year. While the growth of western manufactures has been great, there is nothing to show that it has been extraordinary or abnormal, or that it is of a character to disturb or seriously to injure the industry of any other section of the country. It is a growth that is keeping pace simply and naturally with a development that is national and wholesome.

Nor since the days when they used to dye homespun jeans a mild copper color has the mulberry tree been so much talked of in Illinois. The school children of that state planted 300,000 mulberry slips a few days ago.

A NUMBER of new reasons have been added within the last few days to the number already advanced in support of the proposition that the Cape Cod canal should be hurried to completion.

NEW YORK is to have a fifty-five-story building, which means that upon its completion the New York newspapers and magazines will be forced to publish a revised edition of the skyline series.

THE all-the-year-round school may be a good thing, but what says the small boy to the proposition?

American Apples Abroad

HAVING removed its headquarters to the national capital, the American Peace Society is preparing for a new propaganda which apparently can reckon to some extent on the government as a willing instrument to help along the work. The administration stands committed to international arbitration. The peace organizations of the United States see in this the attainment of one important object. It is no longer so difficult to interest the general public. Societies not directly concerned in the arbitration movement now lend support in many ways in hope of bringing nearer the era of universal brotherhood. With President Taft preparing to open the third national peace congress at Baltimore, the American Peace Society becomes the center of interest at an opportune moment.

Location of the Carnegie peace foundation at Washington is another sign that the capital is gradually becoming headquarters for the entire movement. One function of the Carnegie foundation is to give support to peace societies. In the past there have been many contributors. But the era of large giving in support of peace arrived when, for this purpose, Mr. Carnegie set aside \$10,000,000 and when Edwin Ginn of Boston gave \$1,000,000. It is true that the world peace foundation, founded by Mr. Ginn, is located in Boston, but its scope is no less national than those of the other organizations.

Removal of the American Peace Society from Boston has opened the way for organization of a Massachusetts peace society. The parent society now has nineteen branches and many auxiliaries. Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio is the president, and, with many senators and congressmen directly interested in the work, the prospects of the society are bright.

BUSINESS proprietors getting ready to display their wares: the Panama canal officials planning for the best way in which to light the great waterway.

IT SEEMS to be not generally known that the Canadian Pacific railroad has been making improvements to the harbor of St. Andrews, N. B., by constructing new piers. And to persons who have noted that fact the matter has been regarded as puzzling rather than of special importance. St. Andrews at present is a beautiful little summer resort and in no sense a commercial place. The Canadian Pacific railway has a line running down there, and operates the large Algonquin hotel, located near the town. Recently, we learn, the company has built additions to the hotel, installing a new water plant and otherwise endeavoring to increase the attractiveness of the place. All these developments, of course, have a purpose.

There is the possibility that the Canadian Pacific plans merely to build up its summer hotel business at St. Andrews, and that the improved piers are intended to facilitate and increase the traffic handled on the little tourist steamer circuit between Calais, St. Andrews and Campobello. On the other hand, St. Andrews has a fair harbor of its own, and is located on a big promontory jutting into Passamaquoddy bay, where there is anchorage space at various points for a large amount of shipping. That the Canadian Pacific at some time has entertained the thought of developing St. Andrews into a commercial port there is no reason to doubt. It is possible that St. John may not always measure up to the task of fulfilling commercial demands upon it satisfactorily. In that event the wisdom of having another well-located harbor available would become apparent.

There may be firm ground for the belief that diverting part of the business from St. John to St. Andrews now would involve considerable risk. But if the Canadian Pacific actually succeeds in getting legislative permission to run its trains across northern Maine from Quebec to New Brunswick the increase in business that would result might change the outlook materially. Probably the railroad is thinking specifically about its summer hotel facilities at St. Andrews just now rather than of making that town a lively auxiliary terminal for Canadian commerce. Later, however, what now appears in some ways to be a remote possibility may be regarded as both feasible and desirable.

SPEAKING of China's coinage being out of date, some of those queer pieces have proved the delight of more than one collector.

THE average American gardener apparently overlooks the great possibilities of the rhubarb plant, although he devotes plenty of attention to the growing of other vegetables. Yet it is asserted by men who are seemingly qualified to speak from experience that, given several acres of land on which to cultivate rhubarb, a family might derive therefrom a respectable living. And rhubarb foliage is as ornamental as the thick, juicy stalks are edible. The fact that rhubarb lends itself to the making of delicious pies, puddings and sauces, and that people like to have it on their tables in different forms makes the demand for it steady, and insures that whatever profit it offers shall be steady too.

A noticeable thing about garden rhubarb is the hardy nature of the sprouts. Like raspberry vines, they continue to grow year after year without receiving special care. Wherever the garden plot is an open one, and the soil rich and deep, there rhubarb is fairly certain to spring up readily from either the seed or the transplanted old roots. Plenty of loam, sunlight and water is the main requirement. There is no vegetable, perhaps, that adapts itself more peculiarly to some of the needs of the suburbanite small-gardener who wants to raise something useful without giving it almost continual attention. And for the market-gardener who has his crops of many sorts the sale of rhubarb is known to be a profitable venture.

It is doubtful whether the average New Englander would be inclined to look upon rhubarb as a vegetable that could be raised exclusively and yet guarantee a satisfactory income, but such is the case elsewhere. Farmers now make specialties of the raising of potatoes or onions or other vegetables. Possibly rhubarb, too, deserves more consideration as a specialty.

CEMENT manufacturers agree that business is progressing on a firmer foundation.

American Peace Society

St. Andrews Harbor

Rhubarb as a Specialty